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Nicolson, william, abp. of Cashel

Richd. THE Chamberlaine

Esqr. IRISH 1750

Historical Library.

Pointing at most of the No 7.

Authors and Records

IN

Print or Manuſcript,

Which may be ſerviceable to the

COMPILERS

Of a General

Hiſtory of *Ireland*.

By *WILLIAM*, Lord Biſhop of DERRY.

John vi. 12.—*Gather up the Fragments*——

DUBLIN:

Printed by AARON RHAMES, for R. OWEN, Bookſeller, in *Skinner-Row*, 1724.

To the Right Honourable

William Conolly, Esq;

SPEAKER of the

ALLOW me to make this open and grateful Ac-

knowledgment of your Favours where-

fed

sed to oblige and honour me; ever since HIS MAJESTY's most Gracious Translation of me from the See of *CARLILE* to that of *DERRY*; where I now very happily and comfortably Reside. It was Your Protection and Countenance which first Recommended me to a Corporation of Strangers; who are now, I heartily bless GOD and humbly thank Your Self, my very dearly beloved Neighbours and Friends. Their Fathers gained themselves a lasting Repute by the ever Memorable and Successful STAND, which they

they made againſt the then prevailing Inroads of *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*; and the preſent Generation are had in as great Eſteem, by Your Continuing to bear a Share in their Magiſtracy: Nor are the Freeholders of our County leſs exalted, when they behold *Their* Repreſentative preſiding in the Collective Body of the Commons of *IRELAND*.

Theſe, Sir, are Obligations of a *Private* Nature; wherewith the City and County of *LONDONDERRY* are more Immediately

Witneſs of my ever owning my ſelf,

SIR,

Your moſt Oblig'd, Obedient,

and Humble Servant,

DUBLIN,
Nov. 30. 1723.

William Derry.

THE

THE PREFACE.

THE general Acceptance which my English and Scottish Libraries met with, in the Neighbouring Kingdom, easily drew me into a Resolution of endeavouring to do the like agreeable Service to Ireland; especially since God's Providence, and my Sovereign's Goodness, had given me my last Lot in this Island. In the gathering of Collections for the two foresaid Books, I had frequent Opportunities of observing what Irish Historians were Cotemporaries, and wrote of the same Times, with those of the then separate Kingdoms of England and Scotland; and 'twas a Matter of no great Labour to throw these into some short distinct Adversaria: But I am now under a more pressing Obligation, than I then expected ever to

have been, of paying my dying Respects to a Country which gives me and my Family the present comfortable Supports of Life. To this End, I have lately made more Discoveries (abundantly more) than I brought hither at the first; and I doubt not but this poor Attempt will invite others to make much greater and more valuable Improvements. My grateful Acknowledgments are due for the Helps given me in this imperfect Essay, out of the Publick and Private Libraries of both Kingdoms: In several of which there are undoubtedly many rich Pieces of latent Treasure which have escaped my Notice.

In my former Notes I began, as I had reason, with the Cotton-Library; *and the high Character which Arch-Bishop* Usher *gives of its Contents, in relation to the Histories of every Branch of the* British *Dominions, encourages me to give it the like Precedence here;* "Scriptorum (*says he*) nondum luci editorum, præ aliis, maximam mihi suppeditavit Copiam Bibliotheca illa *Cottoniana* Nobilis, quæ una ad *Britannicæ* Gentis Historiam perficiendam plura confert adminicula, quàm omnes omnium aliæ junctæ simul. *Out of this also* [b] *Sir* James Ware *acknowledges that he* enrich'd *his Collections. In return to the Primate's grateful Recognition, the Reader ought here to be acquainted that the Publick is no less indebted to him for the*

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[a] Præf. ad Antiq. Brit. p. 2. [b] Præf. to his Treatise de Script. Hib.

many

many useful Notes which he has left (under his own hand) in several [a] Volumes of that incomparable Repository of British *and* Irish *History.*

In the Harleyan *there are a vast Collection of Original Charters and Grants of Lands, given to several Monasteries and Religious Houses in* Ireland; *which Sir* Symonds Dewes *had from [b]* T. Stafford, *the Publisher of* Carew's Pacata Hibernia. *In that of* Trinity-College, *near* Dublin, *we have the greatest part of Arch-Bishop* Usher's *Collection of Manuscripts relating to the History of this Kingdom; though (to our Sorrow) several of these; and particularly the famed* Liber Lecanus, *are lately lost and embezled. Whatever of this kind was pick'd up by the late ingenious Dr.* Madden, *M. D. is happily fallen into the hand of the present Bishop of* Clogher; *whose Collection will be frequently refer'd to in the following Papers.* The Harleyan and Dublin, &c.

Above all, his Grace the Duke of Chandois's *Library is the most richly stored with our* Irish *Manuscripts of all sorts; as will most evidently appear to the Reader throughout most of the Chapters of this Treatise. There free Recourse may be had (through the generous Indulgence of the most noble Proprietor) to great Plenty of old Annals, Chronicles, Laws, Synodical Constitutions, Register-Books,* Duke of Chandos Library.

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[a] Claudius, B. 8. Nero, E. 1. Vespasianus, D. 15. Domitianus, A. 18. [b] Vid: Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. col. 452.

Lives of Saints, &c: *and, in a word, the beſt ſtock of Materials (any where extant) for the Compoſure of a Complete Hiſtory, either Eccleſiaſtical or Civil, of the Kingdom of* Ireland. *Theſe were happily collected by Sir* James Ware; *who has given ſufficient Proof, as we ſhall have frequent Occaſion to ſhew, of his own Abilities in making a proper uſe of them.*

Iriſh Language. *All our late* [f] Iriſh *Hiſtorians proteſt againſt the Cenſures of Criticks unacquainted with the Language of their Native Country: Which we are told has* [g] *ſuffered ſo little Change, that what was written in it many Ages ago, is as intelligible to the Moderns as if penn'd Yeſterday. That their Letters were not borrowed from other Nations ſeems probable from the Name of their* Alphabet; *which (being thus named by the* Greeks, *from their* Alpha *and* Beta) *is from* A, B, C. *the Initials in the* Latin, *called* Abcedarium: *But, in the Antient* Iriſh, *'tis* [h] Bethluiſnion; B, L, *and* N, *being the three firſt Letters in their eldeſt Primers. Give me leave here to obſerve, that it appears highly probable to me, that the antient* Danes (*as well as the* [i] Saxons) *had the Uſe of Letters from* Ireland: *For as the modern* Germans *call a Letter by the Name of* Buchſtab, *which the* Swedes *render (as an* Engliſhman *would) by* Bookſtaff,

[f] *Keating, Walſh,* O *Flaherty*, &c. [g] *Ogygia*, p. 228. [h] Ib. 235. [i] Vid. *A. Miræi* Faſt. Belg. *Dec.* 3.

all

all the old Northern Nations, for the same reason, call'd it, [k] Bogstav. *Now all the Names of Letters throughout the whole* Irish *Alphabet are cut out of the Woods; as* [l] Beith, *Betula;* Luis, *Ornus;* Nion, *Fraxinus,* &c. *The* Runick BIARKAN *answers exactly to our* BEITH: *And* [m] Wormius *acknowledges, that his Countrymen have one antient Alphabet, which they call* Ira Letur, *or* Irlandorum Literæ. *He shews us that this differ'd little from those which were communicated by his Friends in other parts of the Northern World; whence one would be tempted to hope that more* Runick *Monuments and Inscriptions might be found in* Ireland, *than in any other neighbouring Country. And yet, supposing that these Letters were indeed Originally of our own growth, the* [mm] *learned* Varelius *has given us good Reasons why we are not to expect any such Matter: For, as he observes, these Characters were made use of in Diabolical Exorcisms, and other Magical Conjurations, in the Times of Paganism; and therefore, upon the first dawning of Christianity, the zealous monkish Missionaries erased as many of these* Hand-Writings of the Devil *(for so they conceiv'd them to be) as fell in their way. If the Gospel-Fervour prevail'd thus in the cold* Scandinavian Corners *of the Earth, well may*

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[k] O. *Worm,* Lit. Run. cap. 1. [l] *Ogygia,* p. 235. [m] Lit. Run. cap. 5. ex Epist. *Arngr. Jonæ.* [mm] Runograph. Scand. cap.

we conclude that the Heat was yet more intense in Ireland; *and that our Flames, when Regulars and Anchorites seem to have been as numerous as Men of all other Denominations, must effectually have* burn'd up *all the Remains of heathenish Idolatry. True it is, that on the Borders of the two late Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland, *and in the Isle of* Man, *several fair* Runick *Inscriptions have* [m] *lately been discover'd; but all these appear to be Christian, and for that reason most probably have escaped those fiery Darts which destroy'd their Pagan Fellows. I know not why others of the like sort may not be found in this Kingdom; since we have such strong Proof of the same Alphabet's being known both to our Natives and Invaders, before either of them became Christian: But, whether the* Norwegians *brought these Letters hither, or carried them Originally from hence, we are sure that (before their Acquaintance with the Country)* Ireland *was the Fountain of Learning, to which all the Western Christians had recourse; not only for gaining a right Instruction in the Principles of Religion, but* (Legendi et Scholasticæ Eruditionis Gratiâ) *for being* [n] *instituted in all manner of Academical Learning. This was so notorious, that the Monks of* Glastonbury *(who had forged Evidence to prove St.* Pa-

[m] *Camd.* Brit. Edit. Noviss. A. D. 1721. et D. *Hicks*, Dissert. Epistol. [n] Vid. *Bed.* Hist. Eccles. Lib. 3. cap. 7. et 27. et *Alcuini*, Vit. *Willibrordi* apud *Usser.* in Præfat. ad Epist. *Hib.* Syllog.

trick's

trick's *being a Member of their House, as sure as* Joseph *of* Arimathæa *was its Founder*) *were for some time apply'd to as the chief Doctors in Divinity and Philosophy; because they were supposed to be most perfectly versed in the* [o] Irish *Systems and Discipline.* [p] Cambrensis *indeed says that* Turgesius *and his Crew were so far from applying themselves to the Study of Saving Knowledge, and Polite Literature, that they barbarously destroy'd and burn'd all the Churches and Libraries that came in their way.*

We have not wanted Grammars for our In- Gram-
struction in the Irish *Tongue.* Richard Creagh mars, &c.
(Titular Arch-Bishop of Ardmagh, *of whom more hereafter) wrote a Treatise,* De Origine Linguæ Hibernicæ; *which is quoted by the* [q] Analectes, *and said by Sir* James [r] Ware *to be still extant in Manuscript. Some Collections out of it, which may serve as a Proof of the Author's Abilities this way, are in the hands of the present Lord Bishop* [s] *of* Clogher: *And perhaps the Anonymous* Rudimenta Grammatica Hibernicé, *in the late Primate* [t] Marsh's *Library at* Dublin, *may supply the wants of* Creagh's *Book, if it be really lost. Besides these,* E. [u] Lhuyd *has oblig'd us with an Abstract of a* Latin-Irish *Grammar, published at*

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[o] *Angl. Sacr.* Par. 2. p. 91, 92. [p] Topogr. *Hib.* Distinct. 3. [q] Vid. *Analect.* de Rebus Cathol. in *Hib.* Par. 3. p. 47. [r] De Script. lib. 1. cap. 12. [s] MS. 8° *J. Madden,* [t] Inter. MSS. D. *Dudl. Loftus,* n. 30. [u] In his *Archæologia Britannica,* Fol. *Lond.* 1707.

Rome *by Father* [u] O Molloy, *in the Year* 1677. *as alſo with his own Tranſlation of an* Armorick *one, written* (*in* French) *by* Julian Manoir, *a Jeſuit; and a* Corniſh *one, penn'd by himſelf.* *Dr.* Davies *had ſuperſeded his like Reſpects to* (Wales) *his own Native Country, by the ſending abroad his* [w] Antiquæ Linguæ *Britannicæ* Inſtitutiones et Rudimenta, &c. *But he has furniſhed the learned World with much greater Helps, than any Writer that had gone before him, for the ſpeedy obtaining of an uſeful Acquaintance with all theſe four Siſter-Languages. In his* Comparative Etymology *there are infinite parallel Obſervations relating to the Origin of Dialects, wherein* (*by the way*) *he takes notice that the* Iriſh *have kept their Letters and Orthography beyond all their Neighbouring Nations, which makes their written Language appear very different from what they ſpeak; and his* Comparative Vocabulary *is a ſort of* Latin-Celtick *Dictionary, fetching in all the forementioned ſeverat Dialects. The ſame worthy Perſon addreſs'd himſelf to the* Gentlemen *of* Ireland *and* Wales *in two ſeveral Epiſtles in their own reſpective Languages; wherein he makes ſeveral learned and judicious Remarks on the Antiquities of both Nations. The latter of theſe was, at my Requeſt, tranſlated into* Engliſh *by the Author himſelf: And the former is lately*

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[u] 12°. *Romæ*, 1677. under the Title of *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica, nunc Compendiata.* [w] 8° *Lond.* 1621.

put into the same Dress, by a Neighbouring Clergyman perfectly well skill'd in the Irish *Tongue. I have thrown both these into the* Appendix; *for which every discerning Reader will give me Thanks.*

Of the Genealogical Sonnets of our antient Poets. Bards (*the chief Pillars whereon our old History is founded*) *Mr.* Flaherty *had* [x] *three.* 1. *Written by* G. Coeman; *of whom he gives this high Character, that he was* Antiquariorum utriusque *Scotiæ* præstantissimus Auctor. *His Canto's begin at the first peopling of the Island; and Eternize the Names, Inauguration, and Obits, of their first Kings, down to the Mission of St.* Patrick. 2. *Another was penn'd by* G. Modude, *a Religious of* Ardbrecain, *who liv'd in* 1143. *and continues the former from* 428. *to* 1022. 3. *The third, by* Conan O Malconar, *begins also at* 428. *and ends at* 1014. *The two former of these were lately, if they are not still, in the Earl of* Clanrickard's *Possession. The like to these was that which* [z] Colman O Sesnan *composed in honour of the antient Kings of* Ulster; A Conqupvaro Nessano *ad eversam* Emaniam: *As also another by* Flannus, *who died, A. D.* 1056. *Another he frequently cites under the Anonymous Title of* Poema Chronologicum (*or,* Annal a nall, r, le) *and supposes it to have been abused by Transcribers; and there-*

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[x] *Ogygia*, Epist. Nuncup. p. 1, 2. [y] Ibid. p. 18. [z] Ibid. p. 13.

fore

fore he beſtows a whole [a] *Chapter in rectifying their Miſtakes. No Man that has read of the* Grecian *Deities of* Zeus, Cronos, *&c. in* Heſiod's Θεογονία *(tranſplanted into* Italy *by the Names of* Jupiter, Saturnus, *&c.) and compares theſe with* Odin, Thor, Freyr, *&c. in the* Edda Iſlandorum, *publiſhed by* [b] Reſenius, *will think the* Iriſh *any way ſingular in their Hiſtorical Poems: And 'tis manifeſt that* Saxo-Grammaticus [c] *relies as much on the Authority of his Eaſtern Ballads (which he tranſlates into elegant* Latin *Metre) as Dr.* Keating *on the Weſtern. The* [f] Engliſh-Saxons *alſo ſang up the Pedigrees of their Kings as high as* Woden *or* Odin; *(for they are the ſame.)*

Hiſtorians

If what [e] Keating *and others report of the Care taken by the Government of the Publick Records be true, 'tis hardly poſſible to imagine that any Kingdom of the World ſhould outdo* Ireland; *either in the Antiquity, or Certainty of her Hiſtories. They tell us that* Ollamh Fodhla, *the Twenty-firſt Monarch of the* Mileſian *Race (who is ſaid to have reign'd about Nine Hundred Years before the Birth of Chriſt) ordained a* Triennial Parliament *to be held at the King's Pleaſure, throughout all ſucceeding Generations, at* Temoria *or* Tarugh: *In which, amongſt other State-Matters*

[a] Ogygia, Epiſt. Nuncup. Par. 3. cap. 19. [b] 4° *Havn.* 1665. [c] Hiſt. Dan. Fol. *Sorø*, 1644. [f] Vid. Chron. AS. ad Ann. 449. 495. 547, 560. [e] *Keating*, Par. 1. (Edit. *Angl.*) p. 134.

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of the highest Concern, a special Committee was always appointed for the inspecting of all their Monuments of Antiquity, Genealogies, Chronicles, &c. Whatever was approved by them, as Genuine and Authentick, was presently inserted in the Book of Royal Records, called thence the Psalter of Taragh. *After the Kingdom became Christian, such another Parliament was held at the said Palace of* Taragh; *wherein a like Committee of three Kings and three Bishops (whereof St.* Patrick *himself was one) was appointed to Review all the antient Chronicles: The keeping whereof was afterwards, by the States of the Realm, committed to the Care and Custody of the Bishops. These Prelates, for its more safe Preservation, caused several Authentick Copies to be fairly Engross'd; some whereof are extant to this day, under the Titles of the Book of* Ardmach, *the Psalter of* Cashel, *the Book of* Glean da Loch, *&c. We are farther yet assured, that the* Irish *had ever so fond an Esteem for their own Genealogies and Histories, that (in the most early Ages of their Civil State) they had above two Hundred Annalists and Historians, whose Families were seized (in* Fee) *of considerable Hereditaments for the carrying on of this National Concern; every great Lord being oblig'd to have a Set of them, to transmit to Posterity all the memorable Occurrences in the several Descents of his Family: Yet so, as that all these inferior Reports were subject to the forementioned* Triennial *Scrutiny in Parliament.*

That,

Universities.

That, after the Planting of Christianity, History (as well as all other Branches of good Literature) should fairly flourish, and bear Fruit to Perfection, *we are not to wonder; since we assuredly know that, within a Century after the* [b] *Death of St.* Patrick, *the* Irish *Seminaries of Learning increas'd to such a degree, that most Parts of* Europe *sent hither their Children to be Educated, and had from hence both their Bishops and Doctors. Afterwards, in the beginning of the Ninth Century (under the Government of King* Conchabhar *the Second, Son of* Donchadh) *there were no fewer than Seven Thousand Students in the single University of* Ardmagh: *Notwithstanding that there were three more* (Cashel, Dundaleathglass, *and* Lismore) *which vied with this; besides a great many private and independent Colleges, in other Parts of the Kingdom. When I first read the forementioned Account of the solemn Reception of our Poetical Histories in the open Parliaments, or publick* Comitia *of the Kingdom, I could not but remember what* Thucydides [c] *says of the* Ἀγωνίσματα *of his own Time; which his Scholiast tells us were,* Ποιητικὰ ἀγωνίσματα κωμῳδοποιῶν ἢ τραγῳδοποιῶν. *These he will not, by any means, allow to be compared with his own* Κτῆμά τε ἐς ἀεὶ. *That true, durable and lasting Report which he is now about to make of the Begin-*

[b] Vid. *Bedæ*, Eccles. Hist. lib. 3. cap. 4. et 27. [c] Edit. *Hudson*, Lib. 1. Sect. 22.

ning,

ning, Progreſs and Concluſion of the Peloponneſian *War. The ſaid Scholiaſt is of Opinion, that his Renown'd Hiſtorian had an Eye to the trifling Performances of* Herodotus, *if any ſhould be ſo injurious as to compare his Hiſtory with this: Whereas it does not appear (by any thing that follows in any of his Eight Books) that* Thucydides *had ever heard of* Herodotus, *or of the Honour done to his* Nine Muſes *in the* Olympick *Games; which (by the way) are pretty exact Mirrours of the Triennial Feſtivals at our* Taragh.

That theſe Iriſh Filadha, *and the Northern* Bards, &c. *&c.* Skialdi *(or* Bards, &c.*) were of the ſame Claſs, and that the Hiſtories compoſed upon the Credit of their Poems or Ballads, were of the like Matter and Manner in their Texture, will eaſily appear to any that ſhall take the Trouble of comparing the late Edition of our* Keating *with the* Heims Kringla *of* Snorro Sturloſon; *who wrote it above five Hundred Years ago in the* Iſlandick *Tongue. The Original (with a double Tranſlation,* Latin *and* Swediſh*) was publiſh'd by the learned* [d] J. Peringskiold; *And the Author himſelf was chief Legiſlator (*Lagman, *Legiferus) in* Iſland; *and alſo an eminent* Skald *or Poet. The Work bears Title (as the* Regiam Majeſtatem *of*

For *Norwegian* Sonnets firſt carry'd into *Iſland*, ſee O. *Worm.* Append. ad Lit. *Run. Tho. Bartholin.* Antiq. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 10. et 11. Et (præſertim) *Thorm. Torfæi.* Præfat. in Hiſt. Orcad. Et Ejuſd. *Ser.* Regum *Dan.* p. 53, 54, 55. [d] Fol. *Holmiæ*, 1697.

Scotland)

Scotland) *from the first words of it.* 'Tis *a History of the Northern Monarchs from the first beginnings of Government in these Parts, down to the Year of Christ,* 1177. *divided into Sixteen Parts; whereof the Seven first are only in this former Tome of the Work now in my hands.* Snorro *was born in* [a] 1179. *and was barbarously murdered in* 1241. *the Sixty-second Year of his Age. The History of the Northern Nations is divided into Æra's or Periods; the former whereof is call'd* Brunaulld (*or* Ætas Crematorum) *being the Time wherein the antient* Danes *burn'd their Dead: The other is named* Haugs-auild (*or the* Ætas Tumulorum) *which commenced on King* Frey-er's *being buried at* Upsal *in* Sweden, *and the Funeral of King* Dan (*the Proud*) *in* Denmark. *The old* Scaldian *Sonnets are of good Authority: For being composed and publickly sung in the Times of those Princes, whose Exploits they rehearse, 'tis not to be imagined that any notorious Falshood would have been allowed.* [f] Ares Frod, *the oldest* Islandick *Historian, has beautified his Work with the Story of the Kings of* Norway, Denmark *and* England. Ynglinga Saga *is the first Part of the History, and contains Fifty-five Chapters. It begins with the Conquest of the* Vans (*whence* Vandale) *by* Othin, *Prince of* Asgard; *and proceeds to his Magical Colloquies with* Mimer's

[a] Præf. *Peringsk.* [f] Præf. *Snorronis.*

Head;

Head; his various Peregrinations, till he came to seat himself at Odinley; *his Enchantments of the* Berserks-gangur; *his transforming himself into a Bird, Fish, Beast or Serpent; his two* Ravens, *which fetch'd Intelligence from Foreign Parts; his Laws about burning the Dead, with so much Money as would bear their Charges to his* Walhall; *and lastly, his Death, or Retirement to* Godheim, *with his being thereupon deify'd. Shorter Accounts are given us of his Successors,* Niorthur, Freyr, *of* Ynguі (*whence his Progeny,* Ynglingar, *and his Story,* Ynglinga Saga) *and* Freya. *His Lady was the last of the canonized Asiatick Princesses. After her reign'd* Fiolner (*sirnamed* Ynguі) *the Son of* Freyr, *drowned in a Debauch at the Court of his Neighbour* Frodo *in* Seland; *who was succeeded by his Son,* Svegthir, *who (in quest of* Odin's Gorthheim) *was decoy'd by a Pigmy* (Dvergur) *into a Fairy-Hole, and there perished. To him succeeded his Son* Wanland, *kill'd by an* Incubus (*at* Mara): *Whose Son,* Wisbur, *was slain by his Sons: One of which,* Domalde, *was his Successor in the Throne of* Upsal; *and (on a lasting Dearth) was sacrificed by his own Subjects: His Son,* Domar, *died in peace at* Upsal, *and was buried at* Fyreswall; *where his* Baura-Steinar (Cippi Sepulchrales) *are still to be seen: His Son,* Dyggui, *was the first of his Line, that (in Imitation of his great Grandfather, on the Mother's side,* Ringo *of* Denmark) *took on him the Title of* Kong *or* King; *his Ancestors having been only*

only ſtiled Drottnar, or Lords; and their Wives, Drottningar: His Son, Dagg, the Wiſe, was ſlain in revenging the Death of his beloved (and familiar) Sparrow; after he had firſt ſacrificed his own Son, for a Diſcovery of the Perſon that killed her. In his Time a General of an Army was call'd Gram; and the Soldiers, Gramer. His Son and Succeſſor, Agni, was hanged in his own golden Collar: His two Sons, Alrick and Eirick, reigned after him; and are ſuppoſed to have mutually ſlain each other: As did their Succeſſors, the two Sons of Alrick, Yngui and Alfur: To theſe ſucceeded Hugleick, Son of Alfur, ſlain by King Haka; a famous Pyrate, who hereupon ſeized on the Kingdom of Sweden, and kept it three Years. Haka, growing infirm, burned himſelf ſolemnly on Shipboard; and was ſucceeded by (Yngui's Son) Jorunder, who was hang'd by King Gylaug, another Pyrate: To him ſucceeded his Son Aun, ſirnamed Gamel, or the Old; who ſacrificed Nine of his Sons to Othin, for each of which he had a Leaſe of Ten Years added to his own Life: His Tenth Son, Egil, ſaved from the Fire by his Subjects, ſucceeded him; and paid a Tribute to Frodo, King of Denmark, in acknowledgment of the good Services done him by that Prince againſt Tunno (his Rebel-Subject) who had uſurped the Crown of Sweden: To Egil (ſlain by a wild Bull) ſucceeded his Son Ottar, ſirnamed Wendel-Krake, from a Wooden-Crow ſent him (in Deriſion) from the Daniſh King; to whom he refuſed

fused Tribute, and by whom he was at last overcome and slain: His Son Adil *succeeded; and was kill'd by a Fall from his Horse:* Eysten *succeeded his Father, and was (for his eminent Piracies) call'd,* Rex Matitimus, *or* Sækongar: *He was slain in Battle by* Solva, *another Northern Pyrate, who reigned in his stead; till the* Swedes *revolted and cut him off: Hereupon* Yngvar, *the Son of* Eysten, *was seated in his Father's Throne: Which, being slain by the* Eastlanders, *he left to his Son* Anund; *who for his great care in mending the High-ways (let briota vegu um alla Svithioth) was call'd* Braut-Annund: *His Son and Successor,* Ingiald, *enlarged his Kingdom, by murdering Twelve of the petty Monarchs (Herraths Kongar) in his Neighbourhood; a Succession whereof had continued ever since the days of* Orthin: *He was slain by* Ivar, *King of* Schonen (a Scani) *who became afterwards sole Monarch of all* Swedeland, Denmark, *and* Austria, *a good part of* Saxony *and a Fifth of* England: *And put a Period to the Reign of the* Ynglingi, *in the Kingdom of* Upsal. *Some few Descendents were,* Reguli, *a while in petty Provinces (for four or five Generations) down to* Rangwald: *With whom ends* Thiodolf's *Song, out of which* Snorro *compiled this First Part of his History: He that compares this, with what* Keating *and* O Flaherty *have written of the Affairs of* Ireland, *must acknowledge that all the three Historians were guided by the same Spirit.*

J. Toland. *The late* [a] *Mr.* Toland *valued himself much on the Hiſtorical Diſcoveries which he met with in an old* Latin *Manuſcript of the four Goſpels in* Iriſh *Characters; and fell foul on Father* Simon *for affirming that the Book was written in* Saxon *Letters, that the Writer was an* Engliſh *Benedictine Monk, and his Name* Dom. Aelbrigte: *Whereas, ſays* [b] Nazarenus, *the truth of the Matter is,* Do *is an* Iriſh *prepoſitive Particle; and* Maelbrigte, *the Tranſcriber's Name, ſignifies the Servant of* BRIGIT, *or (as the Aboriginal* Iriſh *were wont to* Latinize *their own Names)* BRIGIDIANUS. *In like manner he aſſures us that* Maolmuire *is* MARIANUS; Maolcolium, COLUMBANUS, *&c. Before I venture to conſider this Criticiſm, it may be convenient to obſerve thus much to the Reader, That there are many antient Copies of the four Goſpels which have the like Hiſtorical Notes in their Margins as this has; which will now be eaſily made appear, ſince Mr.* Toland's *Book is (ſince he firſt peruſed it) fallen into other good Company in the* Harleyan *Library. The* Oxford [i] *Catalogue of Manuſcripts takes notice of one ſuch Copy, whereof this Account is there given:* Codex hic vetuſtiſſimo *Hibernorum* Caractere exaratus, continet tantùm principia Evangeliorum ſecundum *Matthæum, Marcum,* et *Lu-*

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[a] *Nazarenus,* Let. 2. p. 1. [b] Ibid. p. 10. [i] 8° Membr. p. D. *Joh.* Epiſc. *Norvic.* A. 1664.

cam,

cam, integrum vero Evangelium *Joannis*. Habentur in Margine quædam Genealogiæ *Hibernicæ*. *There's also a venerable Vellum-Manuscript, in the College* [k] *Library at* Dublin, *of the four* Latin *Gospels; whereto are prefix'd the Contents of the Chapters, interwoven with old Grants to Monasteries (and other Matters) in the* Irish *Tongue. This is call'd the Book of St.* Columbkille. *The following Inscription is on a Silver-Cross upon the Cover of this Book, said to be* Columba's *own writing, and given to the Library of* Trinity-*College in* Dublin *by Dr.* Jones, *Bishop of* Meath. Oroid acus bendacht Coluimb chille do pland macc Mailsechnail do righ Erenn la sandernad a Cumddach so. Oratio et benedictio *Columbæ Killæ*, sit *Flanno* filio *Malachiæ*, Regi *Hiberniæ*, qui hoc operimentum fieri fecit. *This* Flann *was King of* Ireland, *from the Year* 879. *to the Year* 916. *There are three or four more very antient* Latin *Copies in the same* [l] *Library. In a word, 'twas common (of old) to Register publick Transactions in these Sacred Books; insomuch as that we are told that even* [m] Acta Curiæ Comitatus in Libros Sacros, tanquam in Tabulas publicas solebant referri: *And severe Curses are sometimes annexed on the Corrupters of such Records. I shall not dispute Mr.* Toland's *Skill in the* Irish *Tongue,*

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[k] Fol. D. 23. [l] 4° C. 43. G. 14. et 37. A. 23. [m] Dr. *Hicks*, Dissert. Epist. p. 9.

leſt I ſhould give my ſelf an Air of knowing what I do not; *eſpecially ſince I find that* [n] *Mr.* Flaherty *long ago made the ſame Remark: But that the Termination,* Anus, *in* Roman *Names is always of the ſame import with* Maol *in the forementioned Inſtances, I do very much queſtion. The famous* [o] *Goſpels of St.* Cuthbert *have this Note in the end of that according to St.* Luke: Explicit Evangelium ſecundum *Lucanum. Will* Nazarenus *hence concludes that this Goſpel was penn'd by one of St.* Luke's *Servants. A very* [p] *learned Perſon thinks this Reading to be Genuine; and that* Lucas, *in other places, is only a Contraction of* Lucanus: *As* Demas, *he thinks, is of* Demianus; Silas *of* Silvanus, *&c. Whatever regard may be given to this, the Opinion of Mr.* Wanley (whoſe Judgment [q] equals his Induſtry) *will not be deſpiſed. He* [r] *obſerves that this Termination is only to be met with in the Writings of the later* Romans; *who* (Magniloquii cauſa, *in a Bombaſt manner) have thus prolonged the primitive proper Names of their Anceſtors: Making out of* Juſtus (*for Example*) Juſtinus *and* Juſtinianus; *out of* Magnus Major, Majoranus; Maximus, Maximinus, Maximianus, *and* Maximinianus, *&c. Thus* Offa *and* Offabus (Beda *and* Bedanus, Columba *and* Columbanus, *&c.) are different Spellings of the*

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[n] Vid. Ogyg. p. 210. [o] Bibl. *Cotton.* Nero, D. 4. [p] D. Th. *Smith*, Bibl. *Cotton.* Hiſt. p. 34. [q] *Nazar.* p. 8. [r] MSS. Septentr. Catal Hiſtorico-Crit. p. 251.

Name

Name of one and the ſame Perſon in ſeveral of the old Engliſh *Hiſtorians; and ſo alſo are* Colcus *and* Colganus, *in thoſe that treat of the* Iriſh *Affairs.*

There's another critical Remark made by Mr. Toland *wherewith I am not altogether ſatisfied; notwithſtanding that he has aſſured me that the* Iriſh *Notes on his Goſpels were* as eaſy *to him as the Pater noſter could be to Father Simon. He ſays* [t] *that the old* Culdees *were a ſort of* Lay-Religious, *who had the power of electing their own Biſhops or* Superintendents; *and that they were ſo named from the original* Iriſh *or antient* Scottiſh *word* Ceilede, *ſignifying* ſeparated *or eſpouſed to God. He acknowledges* [u] *that* George Buchanan *had the advantage over other Hiſtorians of his Country, in underſtanding the antient* Iriſh *Language; and yet this great Maſter of the* Iriſh *Tongue explains the word* [w] Culdees *by* Dei Cultores, *juſt as his informer* (Hector Boetius) *had done before him: Whereas* [x] Nazarenus *himſelf aſſures us, That his foreſaid Etymology* cannot be deny'd by any Man who is tolerably verſ'd in the Language of the *Iriſh*, or in their Books; one of which, a Chronicle moſtly in verſe, entitled, *Pſalter-Na'rran*, was written by a *Keldee*, AONGHUS Ceilde, *latinized* Æneas Colideus, about the Year 800. *To give a full Hiſtory of the* Culdees *would take up more room than* Culdees.

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[t] Recenſ. Epiſt. *Hibern.* p. 133. [u] *Nazar.* L. 2. p. 49, &c. [w] Ibid. p. 48. [x] Hiſt. *Scot.* Lib. 6. R. LXXXV. [y] Pag. 52.

this Preface can afford. I will only say that Mr. Toland's *Juſtification of theſe primitive Lay-Elders from the practice of the* Alexandrian *Church, in the choice of their* Prior *or* Preſident, *may be as pertinently alledg'd for the countenancing of* Engliſh *Deans and Chapters in the Execution of their* Congé d'Eſlires; *and all that Sir* James Dalrymple *had made evident*, from inconteſtible Authorities, *is that the* Scottiſh Culdees *had Lands and Churches appropriated to them. And who ever deny'd this? The ſhort ſtory of theſe Monks is, That they were of the* Iriſh *Rule; carried into* Scotland *by St.* Columb, *and thence diſpers'd into the Northern parts of* England. *They were ſo named from the black Habit which they wore: For* Culdee *ſignifies as plainly* a black Monk *(from the colour of his Hood or* Coul*) as* Culwen, *ſignifies a* White *one.* John [y] Leland *mentions two Rivers,* Clarduy *or black* Clar, *and* Clarwen *or white* Clar; *which unite into one Stream, in either* Cardiganſhire *or* Carmarthenſhire: *And there's a famous Lake on the confines of my Dioceſe, whereinto fall two Rivers of the name of* Black-Water; *and out of which a larger than both thoſe, deſcends by that of the* Bann *or* White. *In Mr.* Edw. Lhuyd's *Catalogue of* Welſh *Manuſcripts, which he left behind him, collected and tranſcrib'd in his Travels, the firſt Book is a large Collection of Poems; where-*

[y] Itin. Vol. 4. p. 69.

of

of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth bear the Title Cywydh i erchi Milchi *du, and* Cywydh i erchi Milaſt *wen. i. e. Sepulchral Elegies on a* Black *Greyhound-Dog, and a* White *Greyhound-Bitch. To bring all this home to our preſent purpoſe, I am farther to acquaint the Reader, that in a Cartulary of St.* Begh's, *in the Earl of* Oxford's *Library,* Thomas, *Son of* Goſpatrick *gives (amongſt other Benefactions)* Salinam in *Culwen. This* Culwen *is on the Sea-Coaſt in* Galloway; *and had its name from a neighbouring Rock, which was thought to reſemble a* White Monk. *It was given by the ſaid* Thomas *to* Patrick, *his ſecond Son, who (upon the Death of his elder brother* Thomas) *ſucceeded to his Father's Eſtate in* England, *and ſeated himſelf at* Workington *in* Cumberland; *but retained the ſurname of* Culwen: *Which his Poſterity (Lords of* Workington *to this Day) have changed into* [z] Curwen. *It was firſt changed by Sir* Chriſtoph. de Culwen, *who was twice Sheriff of the County by the name of* Culwen; *and a third time (in the ſame Reign) by that of* Curwen. *Of this Family was* Hugh Curwen [a] *Arch-biſhop of* Dublin; *who having ſat* 12 *Years, and (in the mean time being conſtituted one of the Lords Juſtices of* Ireland) *old Age growing heavy on him, he took care to be tranſlated to* Oxford; *and lingered one Year in that See, he died at* Suinbroch,

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[z] Joh. *Denton's* MS. Hiſt. of *Cumberland.* [a] *Ware,* de præſul. *Dubl.* p. 15.

near Burford, *and was there buried in the Pariſh-Church, the firſt of* November, 1568. *In the* [b] *Manuſcript Copies of the Latin* Bede *St.* Columb *is named* Columba: *But in moſt of the Prints* Columbanus: *Only (in the laſt by* [c] *Dr.* Smith) Columba *is reſtored, as the better reading. Both theſe names (as* Ninias *and* Ninianus, Offa *and* Offanus) *are indeed the* [d] *ſame. Camden, ſpeaking of the Foundation of the Monaſtery of* Ardmagh, *calls him* Columbanus: *Of which name Arch-biſhop* Uſher *ſays, there were about Twenty. The ſame* [e] *great Prelate mentions a good many Contemporaries of the name of* Colman: *Whereof one, for diſtinction's ſake; was call'd* Colman Dubculinn, *or* Duib-chuilind; *another* Colman Elo *or* Eala, *&c. The word* Ela *ſignifies a* Swan; *and, being put in oppoſition to* Dub-culin *or* Black Coat, *muſt here be of the ſame import as the Adjective* Bann *or* White. *To conclude this nice point, I would deſire my* Iriſh *Readers to conſider well whether* Cwl-Unben (*or* Princeps Monachorum) *have not a great ſhare of* Columban *in it; and whether* Cwl-Mann, Cwl-Ban, *or* Cwl-Fan, (*which I take to be an Abbat or Prior,* Monachorum præcipuus) *carries not as fair a Reſemblance of the name of* Colman. *This I am ſure of, That the ſurname of* Colman *is as frequently to be met with in* Scotland *and* Ireland; *as thoſe of* Prior *and* Abbat, Monk *and* Canon, *are in* England.

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[b] Vid. *Uſſer.* Antiq. Brit. p. 359. [c] Fol. *Cantabrigiæ*, 1722: [d] Antiq. Brit. p. 360. [e] Ibid

It

Ooſtmen. *It will probably be reckon'd by ſome an unpardonable Omiſſion that (in the following Sheets) I take no notice of that part of our* Iriſh *Hiſtory which relates to the* Ooſtmen *or* Eaſterlings, *who ſometimes made a conſiderable Figure in this Iſland; and I had indeed once reſolv'd to give them a particular Chapter: But, upon the ſumming up of my evidence, I found there was too little ſaid by our own Hiſtorians on that ſubject, to deſerve ſuch a regard; and therefore I reſerv'd for this place the few Notes that I had made upon it. 'Tis a very blind Account which our Writers give of the* Tuatha de Dannan; *whom they repreſent as a barbarous and bloody Generation of Strangers, who for ſome time domineer'd in this Country. It calls to my mind what the* Engliſh *ſay of their later Maſters (moſt probably of the ſame Country) their* Lord-Danes *or* Lurdanes; *who neverthleſs were unacquainted with the* Saxons *in* Great-Britain *till about the latter end of the Eighth Century, or beginning of the Ninth: Whereas the foremention'd Tribe (or* Tuatha*) are deſcrib'd as Scourges of* Ireland *long before the Incarnation. Let the* Iriſh *Hiſtorian compare what* Keating *ſays of theſe, with what* Saxo Grammaticus [f] *reports of the Triumphs of his* Frotho *the Third (about the coming of our Saviour) over* Britain *and* Ireland; *the carrying off the* Iriſh *General* Kervil; *and (three hundred Years*

[f] Hiſt. *Dan.* lib. 4. p. 94, 95.

after

after that) the grand Defeat of Huglet, *King of* Ireland, *by* Haco *and* Starchater, *&c. That our* Oostmen *were the same Nation with the* Ostiæi (Ostiones *or* Estones) *of* Livonia, *as Arch-bishop* Usher [b] *supposes, I cannot be perswaded; being, for many reasons, pretty sure that (in this particular)* G. Cambrensis's [i] *Assertion is the more supportable, when he affirms that they all came from* Norway, *and the neighbouring Isles: Which, as he rightly observes, lay to the East of* Ireland; *and therefore their Inhabitants, when they were seated here, properly enough call'd themselves* Oostmen. *In* France, *the same People (and on the like just considerations) were distinguish'd by the name of* Normans. *They had the Cities of* Dublin, Waterford, Cork *and* Limerick, *with other maritime Towns; and had their Bishops (whose Jurisdiction was confin'd within the Walls of the said Cities) consecrated by their Countrymen, the* Norman *Arch-bishops of* Canterbury. *When* Henry *the Second peopled those Cities with Colonies of* Englishmen, *he assign'd to the* Oostmen *of each a proportion of Land in the Suburbs; which, in the old Records of this Kingdom, is usually distinguish'd by the name of* [l] Cantreda Ostmannorum. *The first news that we have of them in* England, *is, That they came in three* Norwegian

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[g] Hist. Dan. 6. p. 104, 105. [b] Epist. *Hibern.* Recens. p. 162. [i] Typogr. *Hibern.* lib. 3: cap. 43. [k] *Usher*'s Relig. of antient *Irish*, p. 82, 83. [l] See *Davies*'s Reports, Fol, 23. b.

Ships

Ships [m] *of* Heretha-Land, *as the* Saxon *Chronicle expreſſes it; which the learned Publiſher rightly renders* de Pyratarum Terrâ. *In the* Iriſh *Tongue,* Lochlonnach *ſignifies* [n] *Originally a* Mariner *or* Seafaring-Man; *but afterwards appropriated to thoſe Northern Pyrates: So as that, for Diſtinction's ſake,* Dubhlochlannach *was a* Dane; *and* Finlochlannach *a* Norwegian. *See here the true Lineage of our* Fingalians: *For we are* [o] *aſſur'd, that not only the Iſles of* Orkney, *but alſo the Weſtern Iſles of* Scotland *and the Iſle of* Man, *were call'd antiently (by the* Iriſh) Inch Galla; *as being the common Harbours of theſe Northern* Strangers. *Likewiſe, in the* [p] Welſh, Llychlyn *is* Norway; *and* Lhychlynnid [q] *a* Norwegian: *And we know that, among all the old Northern Clans,* [r] Pyratica in honore fuit; non minus quàm olim apud *Lacedæmones,* Furtum. *In their own Language,* [s] Vikingar *ſignifies a Pyrate; and, of all the confederated Companies of theſe, the* [t] Jomskingar *were the moſt famous and moſt dreaded abroad. Their Hiſtory is particularly related in the* Jomsvikinga-Saga; *whereof the younger,* [u] Bartholin *has given the curious Reader a Taſte. Sir* James [w] Ware *ſets the Hiſtory of their Conduct in* Ireland *in*

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[m] Chron. AS. ad an. 787. [n] See *Lhuyd's Iriſh* Dictionary. [o] *Ware,* Antiq. cap. 26. [p] *Davies's* Dict. *Cambr.* [q] *Lhuyd's* Archæol. Brit. p. 19. [r] *Crantzius,* Hiſt. Vandal. lib. 1. cap. 7. [s] Vid. G. *Andr.* Lexic. *Iſland.* [t] S. *Steph.* Not. in *Sax. Gram.* p. 152. et Ol. *Worm.* Mon. Dan. p. 268. 269. 270. [u] Antiq. Dan. p. 3, &c. [w] Antiq. cap. 26.

a bet-

King Charles *the Second, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of* Meath *for his being ſome way Inſtrumental in* bringing back the KING. 6. *Mr.* John Richardſon *of* Belturbet's [a] *Hiſtory of Attempts to convert the Popiſh Natives of* Ireland *to the Eſtabliſh'd Religion; to which a very great Supplement might be added by recounting the excellent Services done, in that way, by the worthy Author himſelf: Who, about the ſame Time that he ſent abroad this little Treatiſe, publiſh'd alſo (in the* Iriſh *Language and Character) Sermons on the principal Points of Religion, by Arch-Biſhop* Tillotſon, *Biſhop* Beveridge, *&c. the Church-Catechiſm, with Mr.* Lewis's *Scripture-Proofs; and his own correct Tranſlation of our Liturgy. This pious Deſign was much encouraged (not only by the late Duke of* Ormond *and other great Men of this Kingdom) but alſo by the generality of the* Engliſh *Biſhops; who agreed in the good Undertaker's Sentiments, That the likelieſt Method of converting our Popiſh Natives was* [b] by propoſing to them the ſaving Truths of Religion in their own Language, that being the only Tongue underſtood by *ſome*, and moſt acceptable to *all*. *The Number of theſe is ſo ſmall, and their Contents ſo inconſiderable, that I begin to hope that the Reader will not meet with ſo many Omiſſions as I once apprehended he would.*

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[a] 8° *Lond.* 1712. [b] See the Epiſt. Ded. to his Catechiſm.

THE

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THE IRISH Historical Library.

CHAP. I.

Of the Writers *on the General and Special Geography, Natural Hiſtory and State-Government of* Ireland.

FOR the antient Geography of this Kingdom, I preſume, none of my Readers will deſire to look farther back than *Ptolemy*'s Tables, with (*a*) *Maginus*'s Commentaries: And I dare before-hand venture to aſſure them that all that's ſaid on this Subject by *Strabo*, *Solinus* and *Mela*, ſhews only that they knew not what to ſay. They had ſome imperfect Scraps of Tales,

(*a*) 4° Col. Agrip. 1608.

Slanders; which he call'd *Cambrenſis Everſus*, and publiſh'd under the Name of (*k*) *Gratianus Lucius*. This Writer accuſes *Cambrenſis* of malitiouſly deſtroying a great many of the old *Iriſh Annals*, whereof he had the peruſal; and 'tis thence juſtly obſerv'd by Biſhop (*l*) *Stillingfleet* that (if ſo) he had better Advantages, and more Authorities, than *Keating*.

E. Spencer. *Edmund Spencer*, the Poet, wrote a (*m*) *View and perfect Diſcovery of* Ireland, *in a Dialogue between* Irenæus *and* Eudoxius, *from its being firſt inhabited to the Year* 1600. dedicated to King *James* the Firſt. The Author of the *Ogygia* beſtows (*n*) a whole Chapter in refuting the Errors of this witty Diſcoverer; which, after ſome angry Reflections on his attempting to fetch the Original of ſeveral truly *Iriſh* Families from *England* and *Wales*, concludes with this ſcornful *Epiphonema*: *En poetæ in Domeſticis peritiam! En politici in Hiſtorijs pueritiam! ut cum* Cicerone *ad pueros relegem anteactis Gentis ſuæ Temporibus adeo peregrinum. Where he purſues* (ſays Father (*nn*) *Walſh*) *the Political main deſign of this Dialogue, which was to preſcribe Ways and Means to reduce* Ireland (*a Deſign well becoming him as Secretary to* Arthur *Lord* Grey *of* Wilton *and Deputy of* Ireland *under Queen* Elizabeth) *none could ſurpaſs him: None could except againſt him, ſave only thoſe that would not be reduced.*

R. Staniburſt. *Richard Staniburſt*'s *Engliſh Deſcription* is publiſh'd in (*o*) *Holingſhed*'s Second Volume, having been put into the Form wherein it there appears by the Author for Mr. *Wolfe* the Printer's Ser-

(*k*) Fol. —— 1662. (*l*) *Orig. Brit.* p. 268. (*m*) MS. Bibl. D. Com. *Carl.* et Impreſſ. apud *R. Holinſhed.* (*n*) *Ogyg.* Par. 3. cap. 77 (*nn*) *P. Walſh*'s Pref. to *Proſpect*, &c. p. 41. (*o*) Fol. *Lond.* 1586.

vice.

vice. His Digreſſion, in a Diſpute with *Alan Cope* (or (*p*) *Nicolas Harpsfield*) about St. *Paul*'s expelling of Serpents out of *Malta*, and St. *Patrick*'s like Service done to *Ireland*, is far too Tedious and Unedifying. *Bede* (*q*) has not ſo much as once mention'd St. *Hilda*'s turning of thoſe about *Whitby* in *Yorkſhire* into Stone; tho' Tradition, in the Neighbourhood, is as full of that Miracle, as the Shore is of the *Cornua Hamonis*. The like ſolid Controverſy he has with G. *Cambrenſis* about the Nature of the *Barnacle*, whether it be Fiſh or Fleſh; and gravely concludes that 'tis neither, but of the ſame Tribe of Animals with Butterflies and Caterpillars. Waving theſe and ſome other little Excurſions, on the Hoſpitality of the Lord-Mayors of *Dublin* and the like, it muſt be confeſs'd that what he writes concerning the Manners and Language of the Inhabitants, the Strength and Traffick of their chief Cities, the Antiquity and Atchievements of their prime Nobility, *&c.* is highly commendable. To this Deſcription he ſubjoyns a large Diſcourſe of the firſt Inhabitants, planting of the Chriſtian Faith, and ſeveral Invaſions of the Iſland. This Author (of whom we ſhall have occaſion to make more mention hereafter) was Son to *James Stanihurſt*, Eſq; Recorder of the City of *Dublin*, and ſeveral times Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; and his Siſter was Mother to the learned A: B. *Uſher*, who frequently cites him with all the Reſpect due from a Nephew to an Uncle. He was educated in *Oxford*, and in the Inns of Court at *London*: (*r*) But afterwards turning Papiſt and Prieſt, he became Chaplain to the Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, and

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(*p*) *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 1. col. 171. (*q*) Hiſt. Eccleſ. lib. 4. cap. 23. (*r*) *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 1. col. 375, 376.

dy'd at *Bruſſels* in 1618. The Appendix to his four Books of Hiſtory (which only relates to this Chapter) is nothing more than G. *Cambrenſis*'s Topography reprinted with ſharp Notes. 'Tis indeed *Cambrenſis Vapulans*; as properly as Mr. *Lynch*'s Book is *Cambrenſis Everſus*.

Camden. WE muſt allow that which *Camden* has given in his *Britannia* to be The very beſt Topographical Deſcription that we have of *Ireland*; eſpecially as it now ſtands improv'd in the laſt (*s*) *Engliſh* Editions by the additional Notes of Sir *Richard Cox* and others. We have there all the antient Names of Places and People, which occur in *Ptolemy* and other old *Geographers*, explain'd to us with a maſterly Judgment; the modern State of the Five Provinces (*Meath* being reckon'd one) drawn in lively Colours, tho' in Miniature; the moſt antient Cuſtoms of the Country, as repreſented by *Strabo* and *Solinus*; thoſe of the middle Age, as reported by *Girald. Cambrenſis*; and of our Author's own Time, as brought in to him by his Cotemporaries. In this laſt particular he profeſſes himſelf chiefly indebted to one *John Good*, a *Romiſh* Prieſt, ſometime educated at *Oxford* and Schoolmaſter at *Limerick* in the Year 1566. whoſe very words (as not capable of being chang'd for better) he thought fit to Tranſcribe into the later *Latin* Editions of his Book. 'Tis ſtrange that a Writer ſo much honour'd by this great *Britiſh* Antiquary, who gives a high Character of the Gentleman's Learning and Modeſty, ſhould be overlook'd by Sir *James Ware* and the *Oxford* Antiquary: Unleſs Mr. *Camden*'s *John Good*, be the ſame Perſon with Mr. *Wood*'s (*t*) *William Good*;

(*s*) Fol. *Lond.* 1695. and 1721. (*t*) Vid. *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 1. col. 181.

as

as is somewhat probable. In 1606. Mr. *Camden*, (*u*) being then preparing a New Edition of his *Britannia*, desir'd Mr. *James Usher* (afterwards Lord Primate) to furnish him with a *Latin* Description of the City of *Dublin*, of his own drawing; which was done accordingly, and inserted (*verbatim*) by the Author, with a just acknowledgment of the Benefaction. This Mr. *Holland* translates like the Rest. *V. G.* Templum Christi *communiter dicitur*. Commonly call'd *Christ's Temple*. It should be (according to Truth, and as *Usher* meant it) *Christ-Church*. The whole of His Performance, in what he writes of this Kingdom, is thus severely reflected on by a late Writer: (*ww*)

Perlustras Anglos *oculis*, Camdene, *duobus*;
Uno oculo Scotos, *Cæcus* Hibernigenas.

AFTER *Camden's Britannia* the curious Reader will consult Mr. *W. Baxter's* (*www*) *Glossarium Antiquitatum* Britannicarum, *sive*, *Syllabus Etymologicus Antiquitatum Veteris* Britanniæ *atque* Iberniæ *temporibus* Romanorum. The Author was a *Shropshire* Man; but Master of all the old *Welsh* Dialects. What relates to *Ireland* may be chiefly found under the Titles of—*Ausoba*, *Autesii*, *Birgus*, *Brovinda*, *Coriondi*, *Dabrondini*, *Darerii*, *Deblana*, *Dolgovicia*, *Erdini*, *Ibernia*, *Iberni*, *Ioernis*, *Ihernæ*, *Iberran*, *Iris*, *Laberas*, *Legia*, *Lucani*, *Mitcolicum*, *Manapia*, *Mediomenetum*, *Modonia*, *Nagnata*, *Nevtium*, *Raiba*, *Rocrius*, *Rostena*, *Regia*, *Sacrum Promontorium*, *Scotia*, *Senus*, *Sodisimum*, *Tarbet*, *Vallis Scythica*, *Vennicnij Venniconem*, *Verpicum Mare*, *Vidua*, *Vinderius*, *Vodia*, and *Voluntij*. His Com-

(*u*) See *Camden's* Epist. p. 80. &c. *Ware*, Edit. p. 847.
(*ww*) 8° *Lond.* 1719.

jectures will ſometimes appear to be too Bold, and too much out of the common Road; but more often ſurprizingly Inſtructive, and always pleaſant and diverting, to either a *Britiſh* or an *Iriſh* Antiquary.

Malony. *Con O Malony* an *Iriſh* Jeſuit at *Lisbon* was *Author* of the (*x*) *Diſputatio Apologetica de Jure Regni* Hiberniæ *pro Catholicis* Hibernis *adverſus Hæreticos* Anglos. The Buſineſs of that zealous *Father*, in this Treatiſe, is to excite his Countrymen to perſevere in their Endeavours wholly to extirpate the Name, Manners and Religion of *Engliſhmen* from amongſt them; and, for this purpoſe, to continue the Maſſacre of thoſe Hereticks: Whereof they have already cut off (as he acknowledges) no fewer than 150000 in four Years time. He prefaces the State of his Queſtion with a ſhort Genealogical Story of the 211 Monarchs of *Ireland*, from the firſt planting of the Iſland (juſt 300 Years after the Flood) down to his own time: But of theſe, he ſays, the laſt Twenty and One (being Kings or Queens of *England*) are to be look'd upon as Tyrants and Uſurpers, as he undertakes to demonſtrate in his following Diſcourſe. Herein he endeavours to prove, 1. That King *Henry* II. had no juſt call to invade *Ireland*: Nor, 2. Does the Bull of Pope *Adrian* the Fourth ſtrengthen his Title. 3. He ſhews that the foreſaid King was never ſubmitted to by the whole Nation; nor (particularly) by any one Clan in the Province of *Ulſter*. And that therefore, 4. The ſucceeding *Engliſh* Kings can have no Title by *Preſcription*; which ſuppoſes the firſt *Acquiſition* to be truly juſt, and *bonæ fidei*. In the Courſe of

(*x*) 4° *Francof.* 1645.

his

his Demonſtrations on the Second Head, he produces a Bull of *Gregory* the Thirteenth, granted to *Owen O Neil* in the Year 1642. whereby all the Actors in the Bloody Maſſacre of the foregoing Year are bleſſed, and large Indulgences given to thoſe who ſhall aſſiſt in the future Advancement of the Catholick Cauſe againſt the Hereticks of *England*. He concludes with an Exhortation to all his Popiſh Countrymen to perſiſt in ſtrenuouſly carrying on the Cauſe wherein they are now engaged, in this Heroic Strain: Hiberni *mei agite, peragite et perficite, inceptum opus Defenſionis et Libertatis veſtræ, et occidite Hæreticos adverſarios veſtros, et eorum Fautores, et Adjutores, è medio tollite.*

Of the ſame Spirit with the laſt mention'd *Writer* was the Author of the *Analecta* in three ſmall Volumes; in the two former whereof he makes ſeveral rude and falſe Reflections upon Mr. *Camden*, inſinuating that he diſſembled his Religion, (*xx*) *deluſus ſpe hujus ſeculi, et mundani honoris lenocinio illectus.* His Third Book was printed the Year following in *Germany*, and bears this Title: (*y*) *De proceſſu Martyriali quorundam fidei pugilum in* Hibernia, *pro complemento Sacrorum Analectorum, Collectore et Relatore T. N. Philadelpho.* He tells us (in his Preface) that he deſign'd a full and large Church Hiſtory of *Ireland*; from the firſt planting of Chriſtianity down to his own Time, to which he deſires that his three Books of Collections (now and formerly publiſh'd) may be reckon'd as a ſort of *Prodromus*. The main Body of this laſt part is a ſhort Catalogue of Popiſh Biſhops and Prieſts (with ſome few Laymen) Analecta.

(*xx*) See *Camden*'s Epiſtles, p. 209, 211, 230, 236, 245, &c. (*y*) 8° *Colon.* 1619.

of

of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who ſuffer'd for the Profeſſion of their *Romiſh* Faith, either by Death, Exile or Impriſonment, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and others executed as Traytors by Sir *Arthur Chicheſter*, without the conſent or privity (as is ſuppos'd) of King *James* the Firſt. To this Catalogue he ſubjoyns larger Accounts of the Lives and Deaths of ſome of his moſt Eminent Martyrs and Confeſſors, *viz.* 1. *Richard Creagh* or *Crewe*, Titular A. B. of *Ardmagh*, who dy'd *A. D.* 1585. 2. *Dermot Hurlay* (Tit. A. B. of *Caſhel*) executed at *Dublin* in 1583. 3. *Thomas Hierlace*, Biſhop of *Roſs*; who dy'd in Peace, *A. D.* 1579. 4. *T. Lear*, Biſhop of *Kildare*, who made the like peaceful Exit (at Eighty Years of Age) at *Naas* in his own Dioceſe, about the Year 1577. 5. *Cornelius Downes*, Biſhop of *Down* and *Connor*; who (with *Patrick Logher*, a Northern Prieſt) was executed, for High-Treaſon, in 1611. 6. *Maurice Kenrechtine*, a Prieſt, executed (for the ſame Crime) in 1585. 7. *John Burk*, Baron of *Bretare*, condemn'd and executed in like manner 1607. for his warm acting in the Rebellion at *Limerick* upon Queen *Elizabeth*'s Death, *quando nondum conſtaret ſatis* (ſays the Author) *de mente legitimi Succeſſoris* Jacobi *Regis* cuinam *profeſſioni ſe ille adjungeret.* After theſe and ſome other Tales of leſs moment, he concludes with a Codicil of Lamentations; which he entitles *Diaſphendon Hiberniæ*; wherein he repreſents the Miſeries of all private Men and Communities of the *Roman* Perſwaſion throughout the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, in a moſt incredibly deplorable Condition, under the Preſſures of two of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acts of Parliament concerning Supremacy and Liturgical Conformity.

A Reply

A Reply was made to this laſt by Sir *Thomas* *Ryves*, Doctor of Laws and Judge of the Prerogative Court, under the Title of (*a*) *Regimen Anglicani in* Hibernia *Defenſivum, adverſus Analectem*. This Diſcourſe was penn'd in the Year 1617. when the Author attended the King's Affairs in *Ireland*. He divides his Work into three Books: In the *Firſt* whereof he frees his Royal Maſter from the Imputation of Cruelty and Oppreſſion in his Execution of the Laws againſt Popiſh Prieſts, burning of their Images, ſuppreſſing of their Schools and erecting others for the uſe of Proteſtants, and encouraging the Conviction of ſeveral great Perſons (both Clergy and Laity) upon the Evidence of perjur'd Witneſſes: In his *Second* Book, which is a Reply to his Adverſary's *ſecond* Section, he blunts the Edge of his like Complaints againſt the ſuddain Diſſolution of their Parliament, debaſing the Coin about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, heavy Taxes, Reſtraints on the Freedom of Debates in both Houſes, the Proteſtant Members coming Arm'd, *&c.* In the *Third* the Claim of *Supremacy* is argu'd betwixt King *James* and the Pope, and (in the Courſe of that Diſpute) many Hiſtorical Remarks on the old Conteſts betwixt the Archbiſhops of *Ardmagh* and *Dublin*, Papal Uſurpations on the Regal Dignity of the Crown of *Ireland*, Pope *Adrian* the Fourth's Bull, *&c.* concluding with an eloquent Defence of the great Sir *Arthur Chicheſter*, Baron of *Belfaſt*. Sir Tho. Ryves.

Ireland's (*b*) NATURAL HISTORY was written by Dr. *Gerard Boate*; and publiſh'd, after his Death, by S. *Hartlip*. The Author came in- G. Boate.

(*a*) 4° *Lond.* 1624. and 1634. (*b*) 8° *Lond.* 1652.

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to this Kingdom, in Quality of Phyſician to the new erected *State* or *Commonwealth*, in the latter end of the Year 1649. and dy'd within a very few Months after his Arrival: So that it could not be ſaid that what he reported was upon the Evidence of his own certain Knowledge. No; the Compoſure was his; but the Materials were moſtly handed in by his (*c*) learned Brother, Dr. *Arnold Boate*, who had lived (in the ſame Profeſſion) eight Years together at *Dublin*; and, in his Paſſage from thence to *Paris*, had ſpent ſix Months with his Brother *Gerard* at *London* in 1644. Moſt of their Converſation turn'd upon the Affairs of *Ireland*; in Reaſoning about all manner of Particulars concerning its Moral and Civil, and chiefly its Natural Hiſtory. *Gerard*, having purchas'd ſome forfeited Lands in the Kingdom, was very Inquiſitive after their Improvable State: And *Arnold*, attending frequent Calls into moſt parts of *Leinſter* and *Ulſter*, in the way of his Practice, was very able to inſtruct him in ſuch Matters, (*d*) *unto which he had very ſtudiouſly and with ſingular delight apply'd himſelf during the whole time of his abode in this Iſland.* With this Aſſiſtance, and ſome others of leſs Note, we have here a (*e*) *Work excellent in its kind; as not only full of Truth and Certainty, but written with much Judgment, Order and Exactneſs.* It contains twenty-four Chapters: Whereof the Firſt gives a ſhort account of the Diviſion of the Kingdom into Provinces and Counties, the *Engliſh Pale*, &c. The Eight following treat of the Sea, Rivers and Loughs, with the Advantages and Inconveniences of each; wherein (particularly) the

(*c*) See A. B. *Uſher*'s Letters, Num. 198, 203, 234, 258, 264, 271, 275, 288, 299, 301, and 302. (*d*) See his Præfat. Letter to Mr. *Hartlip*. (*e*) Id. ibid.

Vulgar

Vulgar Errour, of *Lough-Neagh*'s turning Wood into Stone, is refuted. The Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, conſider the Nature of the Soil; and the mighty Improvements in Tillage by Manuring the Ground with Lime, Sheeps-Dung, Sea-Sand, Pickle, *&c.* [The immenſe Profit ariſing from the *Shelling* of Heath-Ground was not diſcover'd in our Author's time; nor had Mr. *Mortimer* then publiſh'd his *Art of Husbandry*.] The Thirteenth and Fourteenth deſcribe the ſeveral ſorts of *Iriſh* Bogs, with the Methods of draining them; which may now be much enlarg'd out of Sir *W. Dugdale*'s Hiſtory of imbanking and draining of Fenns and Marſhes. The Fifteenth, of the *Woods*, is a dry Narrative of the Failure of Timber in many parts: And, ſince the Doctor's days, that Commodity grows ſtill more ſcarce. What's ſaid, in the five following Chapters, of the Methods of working in the Mines, Quarries, Coal-pits and Brick-Kilns, is ſhort of what may now be learn'd from later Practice: But I cannot omit the *credible aſſurance* that was given him of the gathering of a Dram of pure Gold out of the Brook *Miola*, which riſes in the Hills of *Slew-galen* and falls into the North-Weſt corner of *Lough-Neagh*, whence he reaſonably concludes that *in the aforeſaid Mountains rich Gold Mines do lye hidden*. The Four laſt are juſt Repreſentations of the good Temperature of the Air, and the healthy Conſtitutions of the Inhabitants; ſeveral Women, above Threeſcore Years of Age, having born Children and nurs'd them with their own Milk. The Author intended to have oblig'd the World with three Books more; one on the Plants of *Ireland*, another on the Animals, and a third on the antient Manners (Laws and Cuſtoms) of the Natives.

A Sup-

Royal Society. A Supplement to this we may have from the Tranſactions of the Royal Society at *London*, *viz.* 1. (*f*) Dr. *Thomas Molyneux*'s Letter concerning *Lough-Neagh*, and its petrifying Quality. 2. His Retractation concerning *Lough-Neagh*-Stone, and its Non-Application to the Magnet on Calcination. 3. Mr. *William Molyneux*'s account of the *Gonough-Worm*. 4. (*g*) Mr. *King*'s (now A. B. of *D.*) of the *Bogs* and *Loughs* of *Ireland*. 5. (*h*) Mr. *Edward Smyth* (late Biſhop of *Down*) Anſwers to Queries about *Lough-Neagh*. 6. (*i*) Mr. *William Molyneux*'s Obſervation on the *Lacerta Aquatica*. 7. (*k*) His Diſcourſe on the Tides in the Port of *Dublin*. 8. (*l*) Sir *Robert Redding*'s Letter about the Pearl-Fiſhing at *Omagh*. [Here by the way, give me leave to obſerve that a Preſent of *Iriſh* Pearls was made to *Anſelm* (*m*) A. B. of *Canterbury*, by (his Suffragan) *Gilbert*, Biſhop of *Limerick* about the Year 1094. and graciouſly receiv'd.] 9. (*n*) Sir *Richard Bulkley*'s account of the *Giants Cauſway*, 1693. 10. (*o*) His Letter about Improvements to be made in *Ireland* by ſowing of *Maize*. 11. (*p*) Dr. *Samuel Foley*'s (afterwards Biſhop of *Down*) account of the *Giants Cauſway*; with Dr. *Thomas Molyneux*'s Anſwers to Sir *Richard Bulkley*'s Queries thereon. 12. (*q*) Biſhop *Aſh*'s and Mr. *Vans*'s account of *Butter-Dew*, &c. 1695, 1696. 13. (*r*) Dr. *Thomas Molyneux*'s large Diſcourſe on the *Mouſe*-Horns found in *Iriſh* Bogs. 14. (*s*) M. *Honohane*'s account of the moving Bog near *Charleville* in the County of *Limerick*, 1697. 15. (*t*) Dr. *Thomas Molyneux*'s

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(*f*) Num. 158, 166, 168. (*g*) Num. 170. (*h*) Num. 174. (*i*) Num. 177. (*k*) Num. 184. (*l*) Num. 198. (*m*) Epiſt. *Hibern.* Syll. p. 88, 89. (*n*) Num. 199. (*o*) Num. 205. (*p*) Num. 212. (*q*) Num. 220. (*r*) Num. 227. (*s*) Num. 233. (*t*) Num. 234.

Letter to Biſhop *Aſh*, concerning extraordinary ſwarms of Inſects in *Connaught*. 16. (*u*) Mr. *William Molyneux*'s Correct Draught of the *Giant's Cauſway*, with an Explication. 17. (*w*) Dr. *Thomas Molyneux*'s (long) Letter to Dr. *Liſter*, of Additional Obſervations on the *Giant's Cauſway*. 18. (*x*) Biſhop *Aſh*'s ſhort Note on the *Iriſh* Herb, *Mackenboy* or *Titbymalus Hibernicus*. 19. (*y*) Dr. *T. Mol.*'s large Deſcription of his *Scolopendræ Marinæ ſpecies Novæ, è Mari* Hibernico; found in the Belly of a Cod-Fiſh. This was afterwards obſerv'd by Mr. *Dale* to be the ſame which the Fiſhermen of *Eſſex* call *Sea-Mice*, and is figur'd (by *Johnſon* and others) under the Title of *Phyſalus*.——This was ſhewn by the Doctor to be a Miſtake: But he acknowledg'd that his ſuppos'd *Non-Deſcript.* had been taken notice of by *Tho. Bartholine* in the *Acta Hafn.* 20. *J. Fazer*'s Letter concerning the Lake *Neſs*, &c. 21. (*z*) Captain *South*'s Computation of the Number of Hearths in *Dublin*, of the Seamen, Fiſhermen, People and Popiſh Clergy (in 1698.) in *Ireland*. 22. (*a*) Antient Inſcriptions found in *Ireland* by *E. Lhwyd*. 23. (*b*) Mr. *Pryme*'s Letter about ſubterraneous Trees in *Hatfield-Chaſe*. 24. (*c*) Dr. *Thomas Molyneux*'s Letter (to Biſhop *Aſh*) on the old *Greek* and *Roman* Lyre. 25. (*d*) Mr. *Lhwyd*'s Letter (to Mr. *Dale*) about Chryſtalline Shells in *Ireland*. 25. (*e*) Lord A. B. of *Dublin*'s account of the Manuring of Lands in the Counties of *Londonderry* and *Donegal* by Sea-Shells. 26. (*ee*) Mr. *Edward Lhwyd*'s Remarks on the Natural

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(*u*) Num. 235. (*w*) Num. 241. (*x*) Num. 243. (*y*) Num. 225. (*z*) Num. 261. (*a*) Num. 269. (*b*) Num. 275. (*c*) Num. 282. (*d*) Num. 291. (*e*) Num. 314. (*ee*) Num. 158.

Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Ireland*. 27. (*f*) Mr. *Francis Nevil*'s Notes on *Lough-Neagh*, &c.

Sir William Petty.

SIR *William Petty* (who well underſtood the Structure of Humane Bodies) oblig'd the learned part of Mankind with the (*g*) *Political Anatomy of Ireland*; and, having actually ſurvey'd every Corner of the Kingdom, publiſh'd a Set of Accurate Maps in 1685. which were then ſold at fifty Shillings, and are not now to be purchas'd for twice that Sum. He wrote alſo choice (*h*) Obſervations on the *Dublin*-Bills of Mortality, Baptiſms and Burials, Houſes, Hearths, &c. which will be of laſting uſe to all that ſhall have the Curioſity hereafter to conſider the Gradual Improvements of that great City. But——

Sir John Davies.

THE very beſt View of the *Political State* of this Kingdom (from the Reign of *Henry* the Second to that of *James* the Firſt) is given by Sir *John Davies*, Attorney-General, who was ſent hither, with that Character, ſoon after his Royal Maſter's Acceſſion to the Throne of *Great-Britain*. His Book bears the Title of (*i*) *Hiſtorical Collections*: Or, *A Diſcovery of the true Cauſes why* Ireland *was never entirely ſubdued, nor brought under Obedience to the Crown of* England, *until the beginning of the Reign of King* James. Theſe *Cauſes* are aſſign'd under two general Heads: 1. *The faint Proſecution of the War*. Both *Henry* the Second and his Son (King *John*) contented themſelves with gaining a ſuperficial Homage from the Kings of three Provinces; and Sir *John Courcy* (Earl of *Ulſter*) made little more Impreſſion on the fourth. No Force, ſufficient to ſupport the *Engliſh* Intereſt, appear'd before the Thirty-ſixth of *Edward*

(*f*) Num. 337. (*g*) 8° *Lond*, 1691. (*h*) 8° *Lond*. 1681, 83, 86. (*i*) 4° *Lond*. 1612. et Fol. *Dublin*, 1705.

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the Third, and this was reckon'd an Intolerable Burthen upon the Treaſury of *England*. So was *Richard* the Second's Expedition, in the latter end of his Reign: From which time, to the 39th of Queen *Elizabeth*, there never was a competent Strength ſent over. The *Author*, in this part of his Diſcourſe, ſhews at large what hindrances every preceding Reign was clog'd with; running through the moſt material Occurrences in each. 2. The other chief *Cauſe* of this ſlow Progreſs he attributes to the Defects and *Looſeneſs in the Civil Adminiſtration*. There was from the beginning, he obſerves, a ſhew of giving *Engliſh* Laws and Franchiſes to the Natives in general: But, in Fact, theſe Privileges were only allow'd, by the Courts of Judicature, to five *Iriſh* Septs; the reſt being always treated as Aliens and Enemies. In proof of this, he entertains his Reader with ſeveral curious Caſes and Pleadings in the ſaid Courts. A like Fault in Policy was the paſſing of Exorbitant Grants, whole Counties and Provinces, to the firſt Adventurers: Who, inſtead of winning over the Natives to the Obedience of their Sovereign, fell into endleſs Quarrels among themſelves. Theſe Struggles put them under a Neceſſity of living after the old *Iriſh* Faſhion: For, to increaſe the Numbers and Powers of their reſpective Families and Clans, they obſerv'd the Laws of *Taniſtry* and *Gavelkind*; and, as their Forces grew numerous, they were ſubſiſted by the wicked Extortion of (*Buanachd*) *Coigna* and *Livery*. The Statutes of *Kilkenny* made ſome proviſion for the Cure of this Epidemick Diſtemper: And thoſe enacted by Sir *Edward Poynings*, under King *Henry* the Seventh, ſeem'd to ſecure an Univerſal Obſervance of the *Engliſh* Laws. Yet, in the very next Reign, there was room enough for a farther Reformation both in

Church and State: When the Lord Grey, having (among other wholſome Acts of Parliament) procur'd an Eſtabliſhment of the King's Supremacy, firſt diſcover'd *that the* Iriſh *made no Scruple to renouncing the Pope, when they had once reſolv'd to obey the King.* However, the Advances that were afterwards made by the Earl of *Suſſex* under Queen *Mary*, ſeconded by thoſe of Sir *H. Sidney* and Sir *Charles Blount* (Lord *Mountjoy*) under Queen *Elizabeth*, finiſh'd the Martial part of a plenary Reduction of the whole Kingdom; leaving only the peaceful Diſtribution of Juſtice, and the Settlement of Trade and Commerce, to the Miniſtry of King *James*. This is the Sum and Subſtance of that excellent Treatiſe, which abounds with ſuch a maſterly Knowledge in the Hiſtory and State of *Ireland*, as is truly *Incomparable*.

After this great Man's Performance we may take notice of two or three Treatiſes on the ſame Subject in the *Harleian* Library; as, 1. A Diſcourſe of the Realm of *Ireland*, containing the ancient Civil Wars thereof, the Incurſions of the *Scots* and a Platform how to reduce the *Iriſh* to Civil Government. *Begins.*—The Realm of *Ireland* (next *England*) the greateſt Iſland of *Europe*. *Ends* with an Encomium on Queen *Elizabeth* in *Engliſh* Verſe. 2. A Letter from the Chancellor of *Ireland* to the Duke of *Northumberland*, relating to the preſent State of *Ireland*, *Anno* 6. *Ed.* 6. 1552. It deſcribes the whole Kingdom; the Powers of the ſeveral Clanns, *&c.* — Tranſactions in *Ireland* and Inſtructions, Letters, *&c.* in *Morriſon* and *Hib. Pac.* 3. The Council-Book of the Province of *Munſter*, containing all the Acts, Records and Entries of their Provincial State from *Auguſt* 20. 1601. to the latter end of 1620.

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THE Historical Part of Mr. *O Flaherty*'s (*k*) *Ogygia*, will be consider'd elsewhere: But the Typographical (in which he's pretty large) belongs to this Chapter. The learned Author modestly (*l*) assures us that he follows *Camden* in giving his Native Country *Plutarch*'s Name of *Ogygia*; and that he's not much concern'd if some of his Readers think that it rather belongs to *Egypt* or some other Nation. The (*m*) *Swedish* Antiquary promis'd lately that he'd shortly demonstrate that *Sweden* is the true *Ogygia*; which the elder *Rudbekius* has, after (*n*) his fashion, already prov'd. This only by the way. Mr. *Flaherty* pretends to ascertain the Age of all the Chief Lakes and Rivers, as well as the Succession of our Kings; and to point out the several Remains of the *Damnonii*, *Belgæ*, *Picts*, &c. the Idolatry of the *Gentile* Natives, in the Worship of *Kermand Kelstach* at *Clogher*, *Cromdinhh*, *Sidhe* or Fairies, *&c.* their *Corrachs* or Leathern-Boats, antient Arms and way of fighting. Mr. O herty

THE *Interest of* Ireland *in its Trade* (*o*) *and Wealth* is stated in Two Parts by Colonel *Richard Lawrence*; who was many Years a *Member of the Council of Trade*, as well as an Officer of great Rank in the Army. In the former of these he Enquires into the Reasons why the Improvements of this Kingdom are so inconsiderable since it came under the Government of *England*: And the chief of these he thinks to be, 1. Natural Aversion of the Natives to Labour and Trade. 2. Their Excess in rich Attire. 3. Lewdness. Col. Law

(*k*) 4° *Lond.* 1685. (*l*) Par. 1. p. 22. (*m*) *J. Peringskiold*, Annot. in Vit. *Theod.* R. p. 311, 312. (*n*) Atlant. cap. 8. (*o*) 8° *Dublin*, 1682.

4. Drunkenneſs. 5. Maintaining Foreign Officers at home, and giving their Children Foreign Education abroad. In the Second Part, he propoſes the Means and Methods of its Recovery into a wealthy State, by, 1. Banks and Companies. 2. Increaſe of the *Engliſh* Intereſt. 3. Union of Proteſtants. 4. Governours peculiarly intereſted in its Proſperity. 5. Enhancing the Value, or debaſing the Alloy, of Money Current in *Ireland*. He concludes with a *Supplement*; wherein Anſwers are given to Objections rais'd againſt ſome of his foreſaid Propoſals, and a large Caveat againſt Rebellious Principles maintained in the Court of *Rome*.

Sir James Ware.

To Sir *James Ware* (the *Camden* of *Ireland*) this Kingdom is everlaſtingly oblig'd for the great Pains he took in collecting and preſerving our ſcatter'd Monuments of Antiquities. Amongſt his many good Services of this kind, his (*p*) *Diſquiſitions de* Hibernia *et Antiquitatibus ejus* will be a laſting Proof of his indefatigable Induſtry and conſummate Judgment; both in his Enquiries and Diſcoveries. The Treatiſe under our preſent Conſideration was his Maſter-Piece, and conſiſted of Twenty-eight Chapters; wherein he learnedly diſplays the Original of the *Iriſh* Nation and People, their Language, antient Form of Government, their Religious Worſhip, both before and after their Converſion to Chriſtianity; their *Brehon*-Law and other peculiar Rites, their Habit, Military Exerciſe, Taxes, Shipping, Schools, Houſes, Hoſpitality, *Muſick*, *Money*, *Monaſteries*, &c. Of the frequent Incurſions of the *Danes*, *Normans* and other *Eaſterlings*, under the common Name of *Oſtmans*; and of their Ex-

(*p*) 8° *Lond.* 1654. & 1658.

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ploits here (for almoſt four hundred Years) from their firſt Deſcent in 795. till the coming in of the *Engliſh* under *Henry* the Second. The 28th Chapter (which Treats of the leſſer Iſlands diſpers'd in the *Iriſh* Seas) concluded the Book in its Original State, and firſt (*Latin*) Edition: But, in its later Dreſs, there are four new Chapters added. In theſe the excellent Author has well conſider'd the Cathedral Churches of this Kingdom, in their prime Foundations and other Antiquities; Of the antient Tenures of Lands; Of Judicial Proofs and Purgations, ſince the prevailing of the Goſpel; and (laſtly) Of the Funerals, Sepulchres and Subterraneous Vaults of the Native *Iriſh* and *Danes* in *Ireland*. There are ſundry groſs Miſtakes in the *Engliſh* Verſion; which wofully abuſe the Author, and miſlead the Reader. I ſhall mention one, of a Thouſand, which I take to be ſomewhat unpardonable. 'Tis in the 25th Chapter; where, treating of the antient Coin of of this Kingdom, he brings an old Story out of *Saxo-Grammaticus*, concerning great Sums of Money found in the Coffers of *Haco* the *Dane* in the City of *Dublin*: And, ſuſpecting the Veracity of the Reporter, he concludes with this ſharp Reflection, —— *Sed* Saxonis *Notiſſimæ ſunt Fabulæ*. This the Tranſlators have render'd in this vile (and nationally ſlanderous) manner: *But the* Saxons *we know are notorious for Fictions*.

THERE's a very learned Treatiſe written by the great *James Uſher*, concerning the *Herenach*, *Termon* and *Corban* Lands, which were the antient *Demeſns* (or *Menſals*, as the *Iriſh* call them) of the *Chorepiſcopi* of both Kingdoms. This is Epitomiz'd in the Gloſſary of Sir *H. Spelman*; who gratefully concludes his Diſcourſe on that Subject in the following words: *Hæc fuſius, ut obſcuritati lumen adferam; quod accendit mihi Literarium* A. B. Uſher.

rarum Inſignis Pharus D. Jacobus Midenſis *Epiſcopus.* The Book was written Ten Years before its Author was made Biſhop of *Meath*, and ſent to Arch-Biſhop *Bancroft*; who preſented it to King *James* the Firſt. There are ſeveral MSS. which bear the like Title; and ſome of 'em are perhaps the very ſame in Subſtance and Words, particularly that in the Library of *Trinity*-College near *Dublin* is mark'd with the Capitals *J. U.* and 1609. in A. B. *Uſher*'s own Hand-writing. And I verily believe that, from the ſame hand Sir *John Davies* had all that he ſays on the ſame Subject in his Letter to the Earl of *Salisbury*.

Surveys. THE many Revolutions that have happen'd in this Kingdom have occaſion'd ſeveral Surveys, whereof theſe are the chief that I am able to point at for the Reader's Inſtruction. 1. (*q*) Inquiſition of the Survey of moſt of the Counties in *Ireland*; and an Account of the King's Land. 2. (*r*) A Book of Leaſes and Fee-Farms of Lands in *Ireland*, granted by Queen *Elizabeth*. 3. (*s*) A Survey of *Ireland*, containing the Number of *Engliſh* and *Iriſh*, and the *Iriſh-Engliſh*, in each Pariſh of the Kingdom.——Survey of the Plantation in *Longford*, &c. 1622.——Commiſſions and Articles for the Plantation of *Munſter* and *Ulſter*. 4. (*t*) The Survey of *Ulſter*, and the ſeveral Plantations therein, by Captain *Pinner*.

Topography. NEXT to theſe we ought to mention the Deſcriptions of particular Provinces, Counties and Cities; a few whereof have only fallen in my way. As, 1. (*u*) In a large Miſcellaneous Volume in the *Cotton* Library; A Deſcription of

(*q*) Fol. Col. Trin. *Dublin.* E. 10. (*r*) Ibid. J. 120. (*s*) Inter MSS. *Madden*, p. D. Ep. *Clogher*, Fol. n. 4. (*t*) Ibid. Fol. n. 11. (*u*) Bibl. *Cotton.* Julius, F. 6.

Munſter,

Munſter, with ſome other things relating to *Ireland*. 2. (*w*) *Poema de Purgatorio S.* Patricij *in* Hibernia; *alijſque fabuloſis Narrationibus, à quodam Monacho* Salterienſi *compoſitum, veteri linguâ* Gallicanâ. As alſo, *Viſio* Tyndali Hiberni *de purgatorio, et inferis; cum præfixâ Deſcriptione* Hiberniæ. 3. (*x*) A Letter of Sir *John Davies*, Attorney General of *Ireland*, to *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, touching the State of *Monaghan*, *Fermanagh* and *Cavan*. 4. (*y*) Inſtructions for the Plantation of *O Carroll*'s County and the County of *Longford*. 5. (*z*) The Journal of *Ulſter*. 6. (*a*) Rentals of the Manors of *Colerain*, *Killreagh*, *Kilowen*, *Macoſguin*, *Aghive*, *Liſney-Court*, and *Maherafelt* in the County of *London-derry*. But the moſt glorious Remembrance of Tranſactions in this County will ever be of thoſe that happen'd in the famous Siege of the City of *London-derry* it ſelf in the Year 1689. whereof ample Accounts have been given by Mr. *Walker*, Mr. *Cunningham* and others. This, ſays a worthy Gentleman in his (*b*) Letter to Sir *R. Cox*, *will in after Ages be more renown'd than thoſe of* Oſtend *or* Candy; *becauſe all the Neceſſaries for Defence were infinitely leſs, and yet the Succeſs was very much greater.* 7. *Nomina Majorum Civitatis* Dublin. *cum Hiſtoricis quibuſdam paſſim interſertis.* 8. *Deſcriptio Itineris Capitanei* Joſiæ Bodley *in* Lecaeiam *apud* Ultonienſes, *A. D.* 1602. 9. The Charter of *Waterford*, its By-Laws, Cuſtoms and Fairs.

SEVERAL Writers on the general and ſpecial Deſcriptions of *Ireland*, both Anonymous and MSS, &c.

(*w*) Ibid. *Domitianus*, A. 4. (*x*) Bibl. *Chandois*, Fol. Hiſt. n. 46. (*y*) Ibid. n. 58. (*z*) Ibid. n. 46. (*a*) Vid. Append. ad Catal. MSS. D. *Joh. More*, nuper Epiſc. *Norvic.* n. 723. (*b*) In the Add. to *Cox*'s Hiſtory, *p.* 26.

whoſe Authors have been nam'd to us, are here omitted; as being either wholly unknown to me, or ſuch as ſeem to deſerve little more than being named. Of the former ſort are theſe: 1. A ſhort General Deſcription of *Ireland* in the (*c*) *Cotton* Library. 2. (*d*) Several Sea-Charts of the Coaſtings and Ports of *Ireland*. 3. *De Situ* Britanniæ *et* Hiberniæ, *et priſcis earum incolis, ſecundum* Bedam *et* Brutum. 4. (*e*) An Abbreviate of the getting of *Ireland*, and of the decay of the ſame. 5. (*f*) A General Rental of *Ireland*. 6. (*g*) A Brief Relation of *Ireland*, and the Diverſity of *Iriſh* in the ſame, preſented to the Council of *Spain*, *A. D.* 1618. by *Florence*, the pretended Arch-Biſhop of *Tuam*; thought to be penn'd by *O Sullivane O Bear*. 7. (*b*) A Diſcourſe on the Government of *Ireland* and the Nature of the People; which begins, *At what time as the antient* Iriſh, *&c.* 8. (*i*) A View of the State of *Ireland*, *A. D.* 1596. as to their Laws, Cuſtoms and Religion: How all to be reform'd; the Rebels to be vanquiſh'd; and a New Form of Government introduced. 9. (*k*) Obſervations on the Government, State and Condition of the People of *Ireland*, with their Affections to the preſent Differences between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, collected *April* 15. 1640. Of the latter ſort are, 1. (*l*) St. *Ruadan*, Cotemporary with St. *Brendan*, educated under St. *Finan*, Biſhop of *Cloonard*; who is ſaid to have written a Book of *The ſtrange Springs in* Ireland; and another, *Of*

(*c*) *Julius*, F. 6. et *Domitianus*, A. 18. (*d*) Ibid. *Auguſtus*, A. 1. (*e*) Ibid. *Domitianus*, A. 18. (*f*) Bibl. *Chandois*, Fol. Hiſt. n. 87. (*g*) MS. Col. Trin. *Dublin.* Fol. J. 113. (*b*) MSS. D. *Gul. Glynne*, Fol. n. 77. (*i*) (*k*) (*l*) *Ware*, de Script. Edit. Angl. p. 5.

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CHAP. II.

Of the General Hiſtorians of Ireland.

WE are (*a*) told that the great Pre-ſerver of the moſt antient Hiſtory of *Ireland* was *Ruanus*, one of *Partholanus*'s Colony, who landed here about three hundred Years after the Flood, and were ſwept away by the Plague about three hundred Years after their Arrival. This Man only ſurviv'd to tell Tidings of the reſt; which he faithfully reported to St. *Patrick*, who baptized him. If you ask, How could that be? You are to know, that (*b*) *In varias Brutorum formas per multa ſecula tranſmutatus, tandem circa* A. D. 527. *è Salmone filius* Carelli *regis* Ultoniæ *evaſit*. Let this paſs, with the Hiſtory and Chronicle of *Carbre Liſachair*; who, being firſt avow'd to be an (*c*) Hiſtorian as old as any of the Evangeliſts, was diſcovered (*d*) to be (no Writer at all, but) a King of a later Time, and thereupon all Arguments drawn from his miſtaken Authority (*e*) acknowledg'd to be of no Moment. The late learn'd Mr. *Edward* (*f*) *Lhwyd* reports the ſame Story of *Tuanus*, out of a MS. in the *Bodleyan* Library a little more at large; Tuan *fuit in for-*

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(*a*) G. *Cambrenſ.* Typogr. *Hib.* Diſtinct. 3. num. 2. (*b*) Vid. Ogyg. p. 4. (*c*) In Sir G. *Mackenzie*'s former Defence of Royal Line, 8° *Lond.* 1685. (*d*) By Dr. *Stillingfleet*, Orig. Brit. p. 44. (*e*) Sir G. M.'s Second Defence, p. 154. (*f*) Archæol. Brit. p. 436.

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wijzinge hoe wijd, voornaemste stede in dyе Koningrijken van Engleand, Schotland, Yreland, van Walkanderen leggen. In kooper gesneden.

7. An useful Abstract of Mr. *Camden*'s and Sir *J. Ware*'s Antiquities, with the Addition of Modern Lists of those that are concern'd in the Administration of publick Affairs, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, has lately been publish'd by *G. Miege*; who, 'tis to be hoped, will yearly continue and improve this as well as the other parts of his (*t*) *Present State of* Great-Britain *and* Ireland; a Work every way very Instructive and Commendable. To these we may add some Manuscript Treatises on the same Subject: As, 1. *Jasper Fowler*'s (*u*) Declaration of the natural Goodness of *Ireland*; and the Reasons why 'tis now so poor, with the Remedy address'd to K. *Charles* the First. 2. Principal Matters concerning the State of *Ireland* by (*w*) Sir *John Doderidge*. 'Tis much that (*x*) *A. Wood* should not take notice of this Treatise, amongst the other Works of that great Judge. 3. An Account of the Siege of *Droghedah* in 1641. was written by Dr. *Bernard*, Dean of *Ardagh*, who suffer'd in it; and his MS. is now in the hand of the Lord *Ferrard*, whose Grand-father (Sir *Henry Titchburn*) commanded the Garrison and bravely defended the Place against the united Forces of *O Neal* and the other Northern Rebels.

(*t*) 8° *Lond.* 1617, *&c.* (*u*) Col. *Caio-Gonvil.* Cantab. inter MSS. D. *More*, Class. E. 11. (*w*) MSS. D. *Guil. Glynne*, 4° n. 101. (*x*) *Ath. Oxon.* Tom. 1. col. 442, *&c.*

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mâ viri centum annis, viginti annis in formâ Cervi, centum annis in formâ Aquilæ, tribus annis in formâ piſcis, iterum in formâ hominis. This laſt Transformation might continue, for ought I ſee to the contrary, down to the days of St. *Patrick*: But I could have wiſh'd that the two worthy Antiquaries (when they met, as they did, in *Ireland*) would have agreed to call this their Primitive Hiſtorian by the Name of *Thuanis*; which would have gain'd him a much greater Reſpect amongſt our Modern Hiſtoriographers. In the mean time we have an Aſſurance given us, by (g) another Hiſtorian of this Kingdom, that amongſt the genuine Works of St. *Patrick* there is one Book that bears the Title of *Hiſtoria Hiberniæ ex Ruano*.

Pſalters. MULTITUDES of the Hiſtorical Ballads of the antient and hereditary Clans of Poets are cited by *Keating* and *O Flaherty*; amongſt whom *Coemannus* and *Modudius* are celebrated as the Chief. All the Compoſures of theſe famous *Bards* were in Verſe; and were therefore call'd *Pſalters* or Sonnets. Three of theſe are of ſpecial Note; being frequently quoted and referr'd to, by our Modern Writers, with great Reſpect and Veneration: 1. *Pſalter-Tarach* or *Pſalterium Temorienſe*; of which take the following Account, as 'tis given us by Mr. *O Flaherty*: (b) *Ex hâc Scholâ* [*ad* R. Cormaci *Regiam de* Teamhair] *prodijt Liber quod* Pſalterium Temorenſe *dicimus*; *in quo, congeſtis in unum patriæ Archivis, ſupremorum et provincialium regum ſeries, ac tempora cum exteris Syncronis principibus collata, tributa quoque et vectigalia provinciarum Monarchis debita, nec non metæ et limites cujuſque regionis à provinciâ ad territoria, à territorio*

(g) Deſcrip. *Hib.* cap. 7. (b) *Ogygia*, p. 337.

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ad pagos, à pago ad pagi particulas, continebantur. Others (i) tell us that this is a Collection of old Chronicles allow'd in a ſolemn Convention of the Eſtates of *Ireland* in the Reign of King *Laogerius* and Life of St. *Patrick*, who was one of the Committee appointed to ſupervife it. What's now become of this Royal Monument is hard to tell: for ſome of our Moderns affirm that they have lately ſeen it, whilſt others as confidently maintain that it has not appear'd for ſome Centuries laſt paſt. 2. *Pſalter-Caſhel* is another of theſe moſt authentick Hiſtories, and was written by *Cormac*, Son of *Culinan* (k), King and Biſhop of *Caſhel* or *Munſter*, about the Year 900. He was a Man learned and very knowing in the *Iriſh* Antiquities: And his Book, written in his own Language, is ſtill extant and in (l) great eſteem. 3. *Pſalter-Narran* is an (m) old Parchment-Book of Miſcellany Collections relating to *Iriſh* Affairs in Proſe and Metre, *Latin* and *Iriſh*; written (about three hundred Years ago) by one *Oengus O Clerie*, or as others call him, *Aenguſius*, one of the old *Culdees*. Herein are the Genealogies of the Saints of this Kingdom, and a Catalogue of its Kings from *Herimon* (the firſt of the *Scottiſh* Line, *A. M.* 2935) to *Brian*, ſlain in the Battle of *Clontarf*, *April* 23. *A. D.* 1014. So that I cannot but wonder how the late learned Biſhop (n) *Stillingfleet* fell into the Miſtake of aſſerting, that all the Works contain'd in it, relate only to Piety and Devotion.

(i) P. *Walſh*'s Proſpect, p. 350, 351. (k) Vid. *Stillingf.* Orig. Brit. p. 270. *Ware*, Antiq. p. 50. (l) Vid. *Uſſher*, Antiq. Brit. p. 454. (m) MS. *Chandois*, Hiſt. n. 1. (n) Orig. Brit. p. 271, 272.

MANY

Annals. MANY (very many) are the Hiſtories of *Ireland* which go under the Name of Annals; ſome of which are purely Anonymous, both as to Perſons and Places. The moſt conſiderable of theſe that have fallen under my Obſervation are theſe: 1. (o) Annals reaching no lower than the Year 436. 2. (p) From 1162. to 1370. 3. (q) From 1308. to 1361. 4. (r) From 1264. to 1318. 5. (s) Annals tranſlated out of *Iriſh* into *Latin*, from the Year 1200. to 1300. And in the ſame Volume a Miſcellany of others in the *Iriſh* Language from the Year 457. to 1573. 6. (t) From 86. to 1180. 7. (u) From 1579. to 1590. in the *Iriſh* Character. 8. (w) A Book in *Iriſh* containing ſeveral antient Hiſtorical Matters; particularly the coming of *Mileſius* out of *Spain*.

Tigernach, &c. OTHER Annals are handed about under the proper Names of their real or prerended Authors. Of this kind are: 1. Thoſe of *Dubdalebe*, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, who died, *A. D.* 1065. which are quoted in (x) thoſe of *Uſſher*. 2. *Iriſh* (y) Annals by *Tigernach*, an *Ermach* of *Clonmacnoiſe*, ending in the Year 1088. in which the Author died. He is commended for (z) his Joynt Chronology of the old *Mundane* Account with the vulgar *Dionyſian*; and for his Note of Deſcent of *Feargus Mor Mac Earca* (or *Fergus* the Great, Son of *Eric*) into *Scotland*, and his dying there. Primate *Uſſher* appeals to this Hiſtorian, as a better, as well as elder, Witneſs than *Joceline* of *Four-*

(o) Col. Trin. *Dublin*. J. 28. (p) Bibl. *Bodl*. Cod. *Laud*. F. 41. (q) MSS. *Aſhmol*. n. 804. (r) Bibl. *Corpor. Chriſtian*. B. 11. (s) Bibl. *Chandois*. Fol. Hiſt. n. 10. (t) Ibid. n. 42. (u) Ibid. n. 49. (w) Col. Trin. *Dublin*. B. 51 (x) *Ware*, de Script. p. 29. (y) Bibl. *Chandois*. Manuſ. Hiſt. n. 3. (z) Epiſt. Nuncupat. ad *Malachiam*, p. 7.

muſi.

neſs. This Annaliſt allows that *Omnia monumenta* Scotorum *uſque* Kimbaoth (who is ſaid to have reign'd, *A. M.* 3596. about four hundred and forty Years before our Saviour's Incarnation) *incerta erant*. But thenceforward Mr. *Flaherty* affirms that our Chronological Calculations are as ſure as can be. Till the coming of St. *Patrick*, our Author gives us only a general Hiſtory; but, thenceforward down to his own Time, he treats ſolely on the Affairs of *Ireland*. His Work is thence continued by other Hands. After the Year 1178. there is a defect to 1235; and another after 1314. to 1393. 3. Thoſe of *Cornelius Hiſtoricus*; who (*a*) flouriſh'd (if ever) about the Year 1230. His Life is briefly written by *Bailie* and *Stanihurſt*; and *Hector Boethius* pretends to have had great Aſſiſtance from his Writings. I know no other Man that quotes them. 4. *Pembrigij Annales* Hibernici *apud* Camdenum, are expreſly quoted by Arch-Biſhop (*b*) *Uſher*: The Copy publiſh'd by that great Antiquary, was communicated to him by the Lord *William Howard* of *Naworth* in *Cumberland*, with Allowance to diſpoſe of it as he did. Theſe Annals begin at the Year 1161. and end 1370. but are continued out of *H. Marleburgh*'s to the latter end of 1421. In his Grace the Duke of *Ghandois*'s (*c*) Library there are ſome ſhort Notes of Errors and Defects in this Copy. 5. The Annals of *Tho. Caſe* were ſent to Mr. *Selden* by Arch-biſhop (*d*) *Uſher*, who often (*e*) quotes them himſelf. We ſhall hear more of theſe anon; when we come to mention thoſe of Saint *Mary*'s Abby near *Dublin*. 6. *John Clynn*, a Mi-

(*a*) *Ware*'s Annals, p. 48. (*b*) Antiq. Brit. p. 425. (*c*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 15. (*d*) See his Letters, Num. XCIII. (*e*) Epiſt. *Hib.* Syll. p. 149, 151, *&c.*

norite

norite of *Kilkenny*, wrote very short Annals from the Incarnation to the Year 1313, whence he continued them very largely to 1349. when probably he died; the Plague raging much that Year in *Ireland*. His Works are extant; and a Transcript of his Annals was depositted by Sir *James Lee* (Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in *Ireland*, afterwards Earl of *Marlborough*) in the hand of *Henry* Earl of *Bath*, on condition they should be printed. The Duke of *Chandois*'s (*f*) Copy is continued after the Author's death down to the Year 1405. 7. Short Annals of *Ireland* (in the *English* Tongue) from the coming in of the *English*, to the end of *Henry* the Second's Reign, by (*g*) Sir *Tho. Ware*, Kt. 8. *Madgrath Macgawan*, a Canon (if I mistake not, (*h*) says Sir *J. Ware*) of St. *Ruadan* of *Lurcho*'s Abby in the County of *Tipperary*, wrote in *Irish*, of the Genealogies of the *Irish* Saints and of the Succession of the Kings and Lords of *Ireland*. He died about 1390. the close of the Fourteenth Century. I have, says Sir *James*, his Works in MS. But they are not now to be found amongst those in his Grace the D. of *Chandois*'s Library. 9. Col. *Dearan* (*i*), a *Leinster* Man, wrote *Irish* Annals extant in MS. He died in 1408. 10. *Charles Maguire* (*k*), Canon of *Ardmach*, wrote the Annals of *Ireland* to his own Time. He died, *A. D.* 1495. 11. *Donald O Fibely*, born in the County of *Cork*, was Cotemporary with *Maguire*, and his Annals keep pace with the other's. Sir *J. Ware* says he (*l*) saw them in MS. with *Florence Carty*

(*f*) Fol. Hist. n. 42. His Grace has another Copy of these Annals less complete, Ibid. n. 19. (*g*) Bibl. *Chandois*, Fol. Hist. n. 15. (*h*) De Script. Edit. Angl. p. 22. (*i*) Id. ibid. (*k*) Id. ibid. (*l*) Id. ibid. p. 23.

at *London* in 1626. The *Oxford* (*m*) Antiquary makes this Writer a Member of that Univerſity; and ſuppoſes him to have been alive in 1505. 12. *Conel-Groghagan's* Annals, to the Year 1466. are in the hand of the Right Reverend the preſent Lord Biſhop of (*n*) *Clogher*; and ſo is the old (*o*) Book of *Hoath*. 13. *Henry* of *Marlborough*, Vicar of *Balliſcadden* in the Dioceſe of *Dublin*, wrote Annals; which he brought down to the Year 1421. Theſe are publiſh'd (tho' not entirely, ſays *Ware*) at the end of Dr. *Hanmer's* Chronicle. They are frequently quoted by Arch-Biſhop (*p*) *Uſher*, who met with the beſt MS. Copy of them in the (*q*) *Cotton* Library; where they bear the Title of, *Chronica excerpta de Medullis diverſorum Chronicorum*; *præcipuè* Ranulfi *Monachi*, *ſcripta per* Henricum *de* Marleburgh, *Vicarium de* Baliſchadan, *unà cum quibuſdam Capitulis de Chronica* Hiberniæ. 14. *Philip Flattisbury*, a worthy Gentleman and a diligent Antiquary, wrote in the *Latin* Tongue (at the Requeſt of the Right Honourable *Girald Fitzgerald*, Earl of *Kildare*) *Diverſas* (*r*) *Chronicas*. He flouriſh'd in the Year 1517. (*s*) and deceaſed at his Town nam'd *John's Town* near the *Naas*. Theſe ſhort Chronicles or Annals are almoſt wholly the ſame with thoſe publiſh'd by *Camden*; and were firſt aſſign'd to *Flattisbury* by *Edmond Campian*. 15. *Thady Dowling*, Treaſurer, and afterwards Chancellor of *Leighlin*, wrote ſhort (*t*) Annals; wherein he was greatly aſſiſted by a Chronicle penn'd by *Nicholas Maguire*,

(*m*) Ath. *Oxon.* Tom. 1. col. 5. (*n*) Inter MSS. *Madden*, Fol. n. 18. (*o*) Ibid. n. 19. (*p*) Antiq. Brit. p. 438. et alibi. (*q*) *Vitellius*, E. 5. et *Fauſtina*, c. 9. (*r*) MS. Fol. Col. Trin. *Dublin*. B. 55. (*s*) *Stanihurſt*, Deſcrip. *Hib.* cap. 7. (*t*) Col. Trin. *Dublin*. Fol. J. 124.

Biſhop of the ſame Place. *Maguire* dy'd in the Year 1512. and *Downing* in 1628. 16. The moſt compleat Annals are thoſe that we have in the late (a) Edition of Sir *James Ware*'s Works. Theſe begin at the Year 1169. when the *Engliſh* firſt came into *Ireland*; and, as far as 1202. were collected and compos'd by that Learned Knight. This part fell happily into the hand of Dr. *Stearne* the preſent worthy Biſhop of *Clogher*; to whom the Publick is indebted for it. Henceforward, as far as the death of *Richard* the Third, they are continued out of the printed Chronicles of *Hanmer* and *Marlbrough*. The four following Reigns of *Henry* the Seventh, *Henry* the Eighth, *Edward* the Sixth and Queen *Mary*, are Sir *James*'s; and were formerly publiſh'd by him in *Latin*; that of *Henry* the Seventh, in the end of his *Diſquiſitiones de* Hibernia (already mentioned under the Title of his Antiquities, *Cap.* 1.) and the reſt with his (w) *Commentarius de Præſulibus* Hiberniæ. Queen *Elizabeth*'s were drawn up by *Robert Ware*, Eſq; moſtly out of his Father's Papers; and were continu'd by the ſame kind hand to the Year 1704. when he committed the whole to the Preſs.

OTHER Annals there are of this Kingdom which have their reſpective Denominations from the ſeveral Monaſteries or other Places, wherein they were penn'd; or to the Affairs whereof they chiefly relate. Theſe were here, as in *England*, almoſt as numerous as the Religious Houſes in each County; ſuch of them as ſeem to be of the greateſt Note, I ſhall give the Reader in an Alphabetical Order; which he may afterwards enlarge, as he may find occaſion. 1. *Conatienſes*, or

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(a) Fol. *Lond.* et *Dublin.* 1705. (w) Fol. *Dublin.* 1665.

of

of *Connaght* (*x*). Theſe were perm'd in the Abby of *Boyle*, and are very ſhort, reaching only from 1232. to 1253. 2. *Donegal.* Theſe are much depended on by, a proper Judge, the (*y*) Author of *Cambrenſis Everſus*; and are frequently cited by *Colganus* and others under the Title of, *Annales quatuor Magiſtrorum.* Of the Performance of theſe *four Maſters* this ſevere Cenſure is paſs'd by another proper Judge (*z*): *Quatuor Magiſtris Annalium* Hiberniæ Dungallenſium, *A. D.* 1636. *abſolutorum* (Cluanenſes, Inſalenſes, *ac* Senatenſes, *Annales, cum aliis variis ac diverſis Chronicis ſecutis*) *difficile fuit quin plurimos Achroniſmos committerent, Kalendarii rationes non perpendentibus.* 3. *Dublin.* The Annals of the antient Abby of St. *Mary* near this City (tranſcrib'd by *Thomas Caſe* forementioned) are ſtill extant in the (*a*) Library of *Trinity*-College; and ſome (*b*) Fragments of them elſewhere. Theſe are frequently quoted, with great reſpect, by Sir *James Ware.* 4. *Hoath.* In the old Book of *Hoath*, of which we have (*c*) ſeveral Copies; there's a ſhort Chronicle (by way of Annals) from the Year 432. to 1370. Theſe, as we have already hinted, ſeem to be the very ſame (in ſome parts of them) with thoſe of *Flatisbury* forementioned. 5. *Inisfallenſis.* The Author of the firſt part of the Annals of *Inisfall* on the Borders of the County of *Kerry*, liv'd in 1215. He gives a ſhort Account of Univerſal Hiſtory to 430. and thenceforward treats very exactly of the Affairs of *Ireland* down to his own time. The Duke of *Chandois*'s MS. Copy of theſe

(*x*) Bibl. *Chandois*, Fol. Hiſt. n. 44. (*y*) *J. Lynch.* Vid. Epiſt. Nuncup. D. *Flaherty*, p. 3. (*z*) Dict. Epiſt. Nunc. p. 45. (*a*) Fol. Di 34. (*b*) Bibl. *Chandois*, Fol. Hiſt. n. 36. (*c*) Ibid. Fol. Hiſt. n. 42.

(*d*) Annals is continued by another hand to 1328. 6. *Kilkenny*. The laſt mentioned Noble Duke (*e*) has a fair Copy of the Annals of St. *John*'s Hoſpital in this City: And a *Ciſtertian* Monk of *Duiske* in the County of *Kilkenny* wrote the Annals of *Ireland*, by command of *Charles Cavenagh* his Abbot in the Year 1512. which he afterwards continued to the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries, and inſerted in the (*f*) Regiſtry of Charters belonging to that Abby. 7. *Leinſter*. This Province had its peculiar Annals as well as thoſe of *Ulſter* and *Connaght*; as appears by ſome Collections, of good value, which we ſtill have under the Title of, *Excerpta* (g) *ex Annalibus* Lagenienſibus, *ab. An.* 761. *ad. An.* 1178. 8. *Loghkee*. The Annals of this Monaſtery are frequently quoted by Sir *James Ware*; but all that he ever ſaw, was a Fragment of them (part in *Latin* and part in *Iriſh*) beginning at 1249, and ending at 1408. He ſuppoſes the Author to have been a Canon-Regular of the ſaid Abby; and to have lived about the middle of the Fifteenth Century. His Copy, perhaps, has had ſome farther loſs ſince it fell into other hands; ſeeing all that can be now juſtly ſaid of it, is (*h*) *Pars Annalium Cœnobij S.* Trin. *de* Loghkæa, *incipiens ab An.* 1249. *et deſinens An.* 1381. *ex* Hibernico *Idiomate in* Anglicum *verſa.* 9. *Mellifont*. The Annals of *Ireland*, from the Foundation of this Abby, *A. D.* 1142. to the Year 1500. are (or were lately) in the hands of ſome of the learned (*i*) Men of this Kingdom. 10. *Multifernan*, or *Montfernand*. This Monaſtery lies in the

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(*d*) Bibl. *Chandois*, Membr. Hiſt. n. 26. (*e*) Ibid. 4° Hiſt. n. 76. (*f*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 24. (*g*) *Chandois*, Fol. Hiſt. n. 47. (*h*) Ibid. 4° Hiſt. n. 35. (*i*) Fol. inter MSS. D. *Dudley Loftus*, n. 31.

County of *Weſt-Meath*; and was formerly inhabited by Gray-Fryars. We have (*k*) two Copies of the Annals that go under its Name; which begin at the Year 45, and end at 1274. In one of theſe there is this Remark: *In ijs nulla deprehenduntur Veſtigia ſive Auctoris ſive Loci ad quem olim pertinebant. Sed, quia ibi crebra fit mentio de rebus* Conatienſibus, *et ſpeciatim de antiquâ familiâ* Dexeterorum (*ſive de* Exoniâ) Athlethanæ *Dominorum et Cœnobij* Stradenſis *Fundatorum; inde orta eſt ſuſpicio, ad Cœnobium Fratrum Prædicatorum* Stradæ *prope* Athelthan, *in Comitatu* Majo, *pertinuiſſe, et ejus loci Dominicanum aliquem horum Annalium fuiſſe Auctorem; fortaſſe* (*inquit* Waræus) *fratrem* Stephanum *de* Exoniâ, *quem natum perhibent*, A. D. 1246. *et inductum* 1263. 11. *Nenagh.* *Geofry Hogain*, a Minorite Fryar of *Nenagh* in the County of *Tipperary*, wrote the Annals of his own time, from 1336, to 1370. And ſome MS. Collections, which we (*l*) ſtill have out of theſe, ſeem to hint, that he had the Aſſiſtance of ſeveral others of his Brethren in the ſame Houſe. 12. *Ulſter* Annals, ſo call'd by Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* and Sir *J. Ware* (*m*), becauſe they chiefly treat of the Affairs of that Province, are written (*n*) partly in *Latin* partly in *Iriſh*. They begin at the Year 444, and end (not at 1041. as the printed Catalogues of our MSS. but) at 1541. This Year dy'd *Roderick Caſſidy*, Arch-Deacon of *Clogher*, who wrote the latter part of theſe Annals entirely, and made great Additions to the former. *Colganus* (*o*) calls theſe *Annales Senatenſes*; ſuppoſing them to have been written by *Cathaldus Maguire*

(*k*) Bibl. *Chandois*, Fol. Hiſt. n. 19. et Ibid. n. 42. (*l*) Ib. n. 47. (*m*) Epiſt. Nunc. ad *Ogygiam*, p. 19. (*n*) Bibl. *Chandois*, Fol. Membr. n. 2. (*o*) Acta SS. Hib. paſſim.

of *Senat-Mac-Magnus* in the County of *Fermanagh*; who dy'd, Canon of *Ardmagh*, in the Year 1406. To these may be added the Compiler of the (o) Annals of *Ross*; of whom I know no more than that he concludes his Work thus: *Anno* 1346. *O Kerrvill* is slain by the *Offorians* in *Ely*.

Liber Lecanus.

THE Book of *Lecane* (p) or *Sligo*, Arch-Bishop *Usher*'s and Mr. *Flaherty*'s great Oracle, is a large Collection of old *Irish* Treatises, mostly Historical. Those Pieces which touch on the Subject of this Chapter are the following; 1. The Story of the *Irish* Kings and Sovereigns answerable to the General History; but nine Leaves are wanting. 2. How the Septs of *Milesius* came into *Ireland*, and of their Passages, since *Moses*'s Passage through the Red-Sea. 3. A Catalogue of the Kings of *Ireland* in Verse. 4. St. *Carmac*'s Life. 5. Several Transactions of the Kings of *Ireland*, and the Provincial Kings of the same. 6. Several Battles of the Sept of *Cinet Ogen* or Tribe of *Owen*, from *Owen Mac Neale Mac Donogh*. 7. *Maene* the Son of King *Neal*, of the nine Hostages, and his Family. 8. *Fiacha* the Son of *Mac Neil*, and his Sept. 9. *Leogarius*, Son of *Nelus Magnus*, and his Tribe. 10. Of the several Invasions of *Clan Partholan*, *Clanmanvies*, *Firbolg*, *Tuatha de Danaan* and the *Milesians* into this Land of *Ireland*. 11. The Reigns of the Kings of *Ireland*, from the time of *Leogarius* to the Son of *Nelus Magnus*, alias *Neal*, of the nine Hostages, to the time of *Roderick O Connor*, Monarch of *Ireland*. Of all these (and others) the late Mr. *Lhwyd* gives as distinct an Account as if he had seen and

(o) *Ware*, de Script. p. 20. (p) Bibl. Col. Trin. *Dublin*. D. 19.

carefully

carefully peruſed the Book; whereas the learned Doctor *Raymond* aſſures me that it was lodged at *Paris* by Sir *John Fitzgerald* in King *James* the Second's Reign.

Bally-more.

MR. *Lhwyd* ſends us to the (*qq*) ſame Place to look after the Book of *Ballymore* in *Iriſh*, containing, 1. The Genealogies of all the antient Families in *Ireland*. 2. The *Uracept*, or a Book for the Education of Youth, written by King *Comfoilus Sapiens*. 3. The *Ogma*, or Art of Writing in Characters. 4. The Hiſtory of the Wars of *Troy*, with other Hiſtorical Matters contained in the Book of *Lecane*.

G. Cambrenſis.

WE come now to the *Hiſtorians* of this Kingdom, properly ſo call'd. The Chronicles of *Ireland*, publiſh'd in *R.* (*p*) *Holinſhed*'s ſecond Volume, begin with *Giraldus Cambrenſis*'s two Books of the *Vaticinal Hiſtory* (as he calls it) of the Conqueſt of that Kingdom; which are tranſlated, and improv'd with ſome occaſional Notes by Mr. *John Hooker*, alias *Vowell*. The former of theſe Books tells of the Flight of *Dermot*, King (or Prince) of *Leinſter*, and his Application to King *Henry* the Second of *England*; the firſt Succours given him thereupon; the Siege of *Dublin*; the landing of King *Henry*; his calling a Synod at *Caſhel*; and ends with his Character. The other reports the Rebellion of *Donald O Brian*; the death of (*Strongbow*) the Earl of *Pembroke*; the Exploits of *Courcie* in *Ulſter*, *Lacy* in *Leinſter* and *Meath*, &c. the landing of Earl (afterwards King) *John*; and with him, amongſt others, our Author; who had formerly, for two Years together, ſojourn'd in *Ireland*. He concludes with juſt Reflections on

(*qq*) Bibl. Col. Trin. *Dublin*. D. 18. *E. Lhwyd*, Archæol. Brit. p. 435. (*p*) Fol. *Lond.* 1586.

the unavoidable Miſcarriage of a Child (of twelve Years old) attended with beardleſs Youngſters, deſpiſed by the Natives; and propoſes other means for the effectual Reduction of the Country, with neceſſary Methods of Government for the Preſervation of it afterwards. He deſign'd a third Volume; wherein he was to preſent his Readers with an accurate Tranſlation of the Prophecies of the *Caledonian Merlyn*, for the Peruſal whereof (in an intelligible Language) *Henry* the Second had expreſs'd a longing Deſire: But it does not appear that he liv'd to finiſh this, or (what he promiſed in the ſame Breath) his (*q*) Topography of *Great Britain*. *Gratianus Lucius*, or Mr. *John Lynch* (of whom and his *Cambrenſis Everſus*, we have already given ſome account) has abundantly laid open the Falſities and Failures of *Cambrenſis* in this Hiſtory, as well as in his Topography. It is obſerv'd of him, that (for want of Knowledge in the *Iriſh* Language, wherein all the ancient Records of the Kingdom are written) he omits even the Story of *Thuatha de Danaimn*, a mighty People who were in Poſſeſſion of this Iſland, for 197 Years under ſeven (or nine) Kings of their own; till they were ſubdu'd by the *Mileſians* about 1300 Years before our Saviour. Nay, even of theſe very *Clanna Mileadh* (whoſe Princes continued to his own time) he gives a lean and barren Account; and afterwards an unfaithful one of the Kings of *Ulſter* invading *Scotland*, and ſome Deſcents of the *Danes* upon this Iſland. This Author (*J. Lynch*) was born in the Kingdom of *Ireland* and Province of *Connaght*; but originally of *Engliſh* Extraction: A Secular Prieſt; and ſometime Schoolmaſter at *Galway*; whence he fled into *France*, when that

(*q*) Vid. Epiſt. *Hib.* Syll. p. 116, 117.

Town

Town was ſurrendred to the Parliament-Forces, having always behaved himſelf as a Loyal Subject to King *Charles* the Firſt, and (his Son) King *Charles* the Second. His Work is not properly, of it ſelf, a Hiſtory of *Ireland*; but rather a bundle of occaſional Strictures and Remarks on the Miſtakes, Blunders, and Falſhoods of an Inſolent Pretender to Skill in the Antiquities of this Kingdom. In his eighth Chapter indeed he gives a ſhort Catalogue of the *Iriſh* Monarchs; but this is better furniſhed, and more full grown, in *Keating*. From the Year 1186. *Cambrenſis*'s Story is continu'd (out of *Ph. Flattisbury*, *Henry* of *Marlborough*, and chiefly *E. Campian*, to the end of *Henry* the Seventh's Reign) by *Raphael Holinſhed* himſelf; who honeſtly confeſſes that he never intended to attempt a particular Hiſtory of this Kingdom, being wholly deſtitute of Materials; till the Queen's Printer (*Reginald Wolfe*, who employ'd him and others in this great Work) brought him *Campian*'s two Books: Which he commends for the cleanneſs of their Style, but complains of their Brevity. The Reign of *Henry* the Eighth is more copiouſly written by *Richard Stanihurſt*; who fairly repreſents the deadly Feuds betwixt *Kildare* and *Ormond*, the Revolts of the *Moors*, &c. From this King's death to the Year 1586. (the twenty-eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*, when this Volume was printed) the Continuer is the aforeſaid *John Hooker*; of whom ſome account has been given in the *Engliſh Hiſtorical Library*. He has nothing here, worth his Reader's Peruſal, before Sir *Henry Sidney*'s Entrance on the Government, and the Rebellion of *Shane O Neal*, in 1565. A good deal of the Remainder of his Sheets is fill'd up with ſome Specimens of his own Eloquence in the *Iriſh* Houſe of Commons, where he ſat Burgeſs for *Athenrie* in *Connaght*, and his Book of the

Order

Order and Uſage of Parliaments; which, he affirms, was then promis'd to the Speaker of that Houſe, and was afterwards beſtowed amongſt the Members by its Author. Having carried us hence thro' the Detail of the Earl of *Deſmond*'s Rebellion, he concludes with the miſerable Fate of that reſtleſs Nobleman and (his two Confeſſors) *Allen* and *Sanders*.

Edmund Campian.

Edmund Campian, Fellow of St. *John*'s *College* in *Oxford*, wrote two Books of the Hiſtory of *Ireland* in the 1570, whereof ſeveral (*r*) MS. Copies were to be had in the Libraries of *England*, and the beſt of them in that of Sir *Robert Cotton*; (*s*) whence they were publiſh'd by Sir *James* (*t*) *Ware*. This Hiſtory was committed by (*u*) Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* to the care of Doctor *Hanmer* Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*: Who profeſs'd himſelf to be ſenſible enough, that his Grace's recommendation would further the Sale of the Book; but, after all, dropt both this and his own Uncle's Chronicle. *Campian* himſelf took (*w*) Orders in the Church of *England*; but afterwards apoſtatiz'd, turn'd a traiterous Jeſuite, and was executed (with other *Romiſh* Prieſts) at *Tyburne*, in the Year 1581. The Hiſtory of this Mán's Martyrdom (as the Author calls it) was written by (*x*) *Henry Walpoole* another Apoſtate; who himſelf ſoon after ſuffered the like Martyrdom, for the ſame cauſe at *York* in the Year 1595. His life was written at large by (his Scholar) *Robert Turner* (*y*) D. D. Rector of the Univerſity at *Ingolſtadt*. *R. Stanihurſt*, in his Epiſtle Dedicatory to his forementioned Deſcription

(*r*) Bibl. *Yelverton*, Fol. 47. *Norfolk*, 116. Trin. Col. *Cantab*. Cl. 26. Set. 2. n. 27. Bibl. publ. *Cantab*. n. 247. (*s*) *Vitellius*, F. 6. (*t*) Fol. *Dublin*. 1633. (*u*) See his Letters, Num. CXXI. (*w*) Ath. *Oxon*. Tom. 1. p. 164, &c. (*x*) Ibid. Col. 241. (*y*) Ibid. Col. 258.

of

of *Ireland*, gives this Character of his intimate friend *Campian*; that he was a *rare Clark, upright in Conſcience, deep in Judgment, and ripe in Eloquence.*

Dr. *Meredith Hanmer*'s Chronicle of *Ireland*, compleated by Mr. *Dan. Molyneux*, was ſent (as has been ſaid) by (z) Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* with *Campian*'s, to the Author's Nephew, *J. Hanmer* Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, in 1627. fairly tranſcrib'd for the Preſs; and he promis'd forthwith to treat with ſome Stationers at *London* for its ſpeedy publication. The Biſhop's project, for his Aunts benefit, ſeems not to have ſucceeded: But the ſecond part of the Work was afterwards publiſh'd, by (a) Sir *James Ware*, in the ſame Volume with *Campian*'s. This Hiſtorian, well known by his Tranſlation of *Euſebius*, &c. born at *Parkinton* in *Shropſhire*, was D. D. in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and dy'd Treaſurer of *Chriſts-Church* in *Dublin*, A. D. 1604. His Work is ſtigmatiz'd (by a (b) Writer of another Communion) as large and little; and having nothing of the times preceding the *Conqueſt*, but a few ſcraps out of *Cambrenſis* and ſome Tales (whence ever he had them) of his own. M. Hanmer.

Richard Staniburſt of *Dublin*, Uncle to Arch-Biſhop *Uſher*, publiſh'd four Books in *Latin* (c) *de rebus geſtis in Hibernia*. The firſt of theſe contains only a prefatory View of the antient and preſent State of the Kingdom; the Manners, Rites and Cuſtoms, of the old *Iriſh* Inhabitants, as well as of thoſe within the *Engliſh* Pale. This done, he addreſſes himſelf, in a ſecond Epiſtle Dedicatory, to his Brother *Plunket* Baron of *Dunſany*: Wherein he declares the reaſons that induced him to pitch R. Staniburſt.

(z) See his Letters, pag. 382. (a) Fol. *Dublin.* 1633. (b) P. *Walſh*, Pref. to *Proſpect.* (c) 4°. *Antwerp.* 1584.

upon

upon the Beginning, Progreſs, and Concluſion of the *Engliſh* Settlement here in the Reign of *Henry* the Second, for the ſubject of his Story. He confeſſes that *Giraldus Cambrenſis* is his Chief Guide; but aſſures us withal that he has made up ſome Gaps in that haſty Commentator, out of other leſs prejudic'd Writers, and has better'd the Method of the whole Narrative. He concludes with a Chequer'd Tale of the Glories and Misfortunes of the famous *John Courcy*, firſt Earl of *Ulſter*. He was (*d*) Chaplain to *Albert* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*; and dy'd, very old, at *Bruſſels* in the Year 1618.

1. O Sullivan.

OF the ſame kind with the laſt mentioned is the (*d*) *Hiſtoriæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ compendium*, publiſh'd by *Philip O Sullevan*, who was a Sea-Captain under *Philip* the fourth, King of *Spain*; his Work is likewiſe divided into four little Tomes, which are again ſubdivided into ſeveral Books and Chapters. The firſt of theſe Tomes treats of the Name, Nature, and Commodities of the Country; the Manners and Religion of its Inhabitants; their vaſt Armies of Saints and Martyrs, *&c.* In this part one whole Book is a Tranſlation of a Report made by *Ramon de Perillos* a *Spaniſh* Viſcount, concerning a great many frightful Proſpects that he had in St. *Patrick's* Purgatory; ſome Appartments whereof he repreſents in as terrible Figures as any other Perſon can well conceive of the moſt diſmal Hell it ſelf: And out of theſe forſooth he croſs'd a huge Gulph, by a firm Bridge, into Paradiſe or the *Limbus Patrum*; where he converſed with Popes, Cardinals, Arch-Biſhops, *&c.* in great plenty, and return'd by the ſame Way that he came. After this *Romantic* Tale and a few more grave Diſcourſes on the Language, Learning, and Sanctity of 277

(*d*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 26. (*d*) 4°. *Ulſſip.* 1621.

Saints

Saints of the Native *Iriſh*, and *Fingallians*, he proceeds (in his ſecond Tome) to give an Account of the firſt Deſcent of the *Engliſh* under *Henry* II. and the various Revolutions that happen'd in this Kingdom afterwards; as low as the middle of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign. The *Third* treats of the Rebellion (which he calls *Bellum quindecim annorum*) begun in 1588, and ended, on the final Overthrow of the great *O Neal* and his Accomplices, in 1603. The *Fourth* falls foul on the Attempts made under King *James* the Firſt, (whom all the Popiſh Princes in *Europe*, he ſays, took to be a *true Catholic* in his heart) for the Eſtabliſhment of *Knox*'s new Schemes of Doctrine and Diſcipline in the Church of *Ireland*: And ends in *December* 1618.

Geoffrey Keating was a ſecular Prieſt, D.D. of a Family Originally *Engliſh*; but ſettled in *Ireland*, for many ſucceeding Generations. After he had long apply'd himſelf to the ſtudy of the Language and Antiquities of his Native Country, and became a Maſter of both, he began his (e) *moſt complete and methodical Hiſtory*; which he finiſh'd ſoon after the Acceſſion of *Charles* the Firſt to the Throne. In his Preface he declares the Motives that induc'd him to engage in ſo laborious an Undertaking, which were two; The *Ignorance* of the oldeſt Hiſtorians in the ſtate of *Ireland* before the Conqueſt, and the *Partiality* and *Injuſtice* of later Writers on the ſame Subject. On this Conſideration he bravely undertook the Task of compiling this his large Hiſtory of *Ireland*; which he brings down from the firſt planting of the Iſland, after the Deluge, to the ſeventeenth Year of *Henry* the Second. He wrote the Book in *Iriſh*, and we have ſeveral good Copies of it (in the publick

G. Keating †

(d) 4° *Uliſſip.* 1621. (e) P. *Walſh*, Pref. to his *Proſpect.* &c.

and

and private (*f*) Libraries of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*) in that Language. One Copy there was in the hand of *Arthur* Earl of *Angleſey*, Lord Privy-Seal to King *Charles* the Second, of an *Engliſh* Tranſlation; which perhaps is now in the Poſſeſſion of his noble Grandſon: But Father *Walſh*, (who had the peruſal of it) ſpeaks ſo coldly of the performance, that it ſeems to have wanted a Review before it appear'd abroad. This it has (*g*) now done in a comely dreſs; and Mr. *O Connor* the Tranſlator and Publiſher, an *Iriſh* Antiquary by Deſcent, appears to be a Perſon well able to do right to his Author and himſelf: Notwithſtanding the many hard Cenſures that have paſs'd, and are yet daily paſſing, upon both. This general Hiſtory is ſaid, in its Title-Page, to contain, 1. A full and impartial Account of the firſt Inhabitants of that Kingdom; with the Lives and Reigns of an hundred ſeventy four ſucceeding Monarchs of the *Mileſian* Race. 2. The Original of the *Gadelians*, their Travels into *Spain*, and from thence into *Ireland*. 3. A ſuccinct Account of the Reigns of the Kings of *Ireland*, with the ſeveral Attempts and Invaſions upon that Iſland. 4. Of the frequent Aſſiſtance the *Iriſh* afforded the *Scotch* againſt their Enemies the *Romans* and *Britons*, particularly their obliging the *Britons* to make a Ditch from Sea to Sea between *England* and *Scotland*, to guard themſelves from the Surprizes and frequent Incurſions of the *Scots* and *Iriſh*. 5. A genuine Deſcription of the Courage and Liberality of the antient *Iriſh*, their ſevere Laws to preſerve their Records and Antiquities, and the Puniſhments inflict-

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(*f*) Bibl. *Chandois.* Fol. Hiſt. n. 92. *Bodleyan.* Inter MSS. Dom. Baronis *Fairfax*, n. 29. Et inter Cod. MSS. D. *Dudl. Loftus*, n. 31. (*g*) Fol. *Lond.* 1723.

ed

ed on thoſe Antiquaries who preſum'd to vary from the Truth; with an Account of the Laws and Cuſtoms of the *Iriſh* and their Royal Aſſemblies at *Tara*. 6. A Relation of the long and bloody Wars of the *Iriſh* againſt the *Danes*, whoſe Yoke they at laſt threw off, and reſtored Liberty to their Country, which they preſerv'd till the arrival of *Henry* the Second, King of *England*. To all which there are added above 160 Coats of Arms of the Antient *Iriſh*, with particular Genealogies of many noble Families, curiouſly engrav'd upon forty two Copper-Plates, by the beſt Maſters. The Book, as we now have it, conſiſts of two Parts; The former whereof extends, from the firſt Peopling of the Iſland, to the planting of Chriſtianity by St. *Patrick*; and the latter brings down the Hiſtory to the Arrival of the *Engliſh*, in the Reign of *Henry*, the Second. We are told by this Hiſtorian; That the Poſterity of *Gathelus* and *Scota* ſettled in *Ireland*, A.M. 2736. Whereas Mr. *O Flaherty*, (*b*) on a more ſtrict Calculation, finds that he was a whole Year miſtaken; and therefore places this his fourth Colony of Foreign Adventurers in the Year 2737. The late learned (*i*) Biſhop *Stillingfleet* hereupon puts a Queſtion; By what Cycles (or other certain Way) could the *Iriſh* adjuſt the time ſo well to the Age of the World? He furniſhes us with a (*k*) ſufficient Anſwer, when he acknowledges, that all the Accounts we have of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Antiquities, before the *Roman* Wars, are as doubtful as theſe. But it has been better pleaded, in (*l*) *Ketings* Defence, that he profeſſes to relate theſe Fables, with a full purpoſe of exploding them as incredible, and meer Poetical

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(*b*) *Ogygia*, Par. 2 p. 81. (*i*) Pref. to *Orig. Brit.* p. 33. (*k*) Ibid. p. 35. (*l*) *Pet. Walſh*, Pref. to his *Proſpect.*

Fictions:

Fictions: Adding withal that ſuch was the Repute they had in the very Days of Yore, amongſt the beſt *Iriſh* Antiquaries.

P. Walſh. AFTER *Keting* and *Lynch*, his two chief Supporters; we are to take notice of *Peter Walſh*'s (*m*) Proſpect of the State of *Ireland*; from the Year of the World 1756, to the Year of Chriſt 1652. The firſt Lines of this Work were drawn at the Requeſt of the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, whilſt his Lordſhips *Memoirs* were in the Preſs; and intended for an Appendix to them; ſhewing the Original Cauſe of the Rebellion in 1641. from the *Fatal Feuds* betwixt the two Nations of this Kingdom ſince *Henry* the Second's Time. New matter crowding in upon him, and the Earl having releas'd him from the Method whereto he had firſt confin'd him, he reſolv'd to divide his Work into two Parts: In the former whereof (all, I think, that was ever Printed) he repreſents the State of the whole Iſland and its Inhabitants, from the firſt plantation of it after the Flood, till the *Engliſh* Conqueſt. The Man writes ſomewhat confuſedly, intermixing long occaſional Stories with the main Thread of his Narrative; But ſeems not to have omitted any thing of Conſequence that's advanc'd by either of his foreſaid Vouchers. This honeſt Father *Walſh* is that ſame Modern Hiſtorian upon whom Mr. *O Flaherty* has let fly a whole (*n*) Chapter of Remarks; for his pretending to Criticiſm in the *Iriſh* Language, when he ſpeaks of King *Ængus*'s Sirname of *Olmucadh*, thoſe of *Malcolm*, *O Brien*, *O Neil*, *Kairnes*, &c. This ſevere Treatment probably diſcourag'd the Author from publiſhing his ſecond Part.

Flaherty. OF the Topographical Part of the *Ogygia* Mention has been already made. The Hiſtorical and

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(*m*) 8°. *Lond.* 1682. (*n*) *Ogygia*, Par. 3. cap. 27.

Chrono-

Chronological (what was chiefly in the Author's View) comes now under Conſideration. His Pattern, the then Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* the Second, is encouraged (*mm*) to expect a complete Chain of his Royal Anceſtors in a *Right Line* of an Hundred and Twenty-four Generations from *Adam*; whereof Eleven were before the Flood, Twenty-ſix between that *Epoche* and their Settlement here, Fifty-one in *Ireland*, and Thirty-ſix in *Scotland*. But afterwards he ſeems not to be ſure of making out the Regal Stem, without Interruption, for above 2700 Years. He (*oo*) promiſ'd to give a ſecond Book of the Lives of thoſe *Iriſh* Kings that were Chriſtians; for this ends with the Acts of *Dathias*, the laſt of the Pagan Monarchs: But he did not live to make good that Engagement. Sir *George Mackenzie* (*pp*) in his Second Defence expoſtulates warmly on the Injuries done in this Hiſtory to the modern *Scotland*: But the Author (*qq*) had beforehand proteſted againſt the Cenſures of Men unacquainted with the *Iriſh* Language, as incompetent Judges.

THERE is lately a (*pp*) *Brief Diſcourſe*, in Vindication of the Antiquity of *Ireland*, publiſh'd by *H. Mac Curtin*, in Two Parts; the former whereof gives a ſhort Abſtract of *Keating*'s larger Hiſtory of the ſeveral Adventures of the *Gadelians* and *Mileſians*, down to the days of St. *Patrick*. In the ſecond, keeping ſtill cloſe to the Matter and Method of his Maſter *Jeoffry*; the Author collects the Flowers of our following Story as low as the Year 1171. and ſome choice ones there are in this Basket; as particularly a long (*qq*) Account H. Mac Curtin.

(*nn*) Epiſt. Ded. p. 2. (*oo*) P. 421. (*pp*) 8° *Lond.* 1686. cap. 5. (*qq*) *Ogygia*, p. 464. (*pp*) 4° *Dublin.* 1717. (*qq*) P. 132, 133, 134.

of the wondrous *Staff of* JESUS, whereof we ſhall have occaſion to take ſpecial Notice hereafter. Some Genealogies of the great Families of this Kingdom we are to expect in our Hiſtorian's third Part; unleſs (what I am ſomewhat jealous of) the publiſhing of many ſuch Pedigrees, by the late Editor of *Keating*, have already furniſh'd us with all that our Antiquary had in ſtore upon that Head. His Authors (beſides *Keating*, *O Flaherty*, and *Walſh*) are

THE old Book of Reigns, or *Reim Riogruighe*; *J. Lynch*'s great Guilde.

THE Royal Book of Records, of *Tarah*, &c. (*i. e.*) Pſalter of *Tarah*, fooliſhly (rr) ſaid to be compoſed by *K. Cormac*, A. D. 213.

THE Book of Conqueſts, or *Leabhar Gabhala*, by *Mic. O Cleri* and others.

Geölla Caoimhgin, the famous Chronologiſt's, Annals; on whom *Keating* relies much, eſpecially in the Story of the *Eabſterlings*.

Cormac's Pſalter of *Caſhel*.

Uidhir Chiarain.

Cronſcola's Hiſtory and Chronology.

ANNALS of *Inis-fail*.

Leabhar Leathcuinn, of Banners and Coats of Arms of the Northern Nobility.

SEVERAL Books of Genealogies.

THE Annals, *Clonmacnoiſe* in *Leix*.

Leabhar Inſe, or Book of Records, different from that of *Tarah*.

Cogh-Gall de Gocoidhelt. This is the ſame Book which (ss) *Colganus* tells us was in his Poſſeſſion. He writes the Title thus, *Cogadh Gaoidhel re Gallaibh*, i. e. *Bella Hibernicorum cum Alienigenis*. The *Alienigenæ* here mentioned are the *Normans* or

(rr) P. 112. (ss) De Actis SS. *Hibern.* p. 166.

Ooſtmans,

Ostmans, who reigned (or at least, domineered) in *Ireland* for some Ages: Since 'tis plain, notwithstanding all the pains taken by *Gratianus Lucius* and others to prove the contrary, that not only *Turgesius* the Arch-Tyrant, but others of his Countrymen usurped the Titles of Kings of *Ireland*.

Munster Book of Rights was written by St. *Benignus*; from whom it is sometimes call'd *Leabhar Bheining*. Our Historian quotes abundance of Poems out of this Book. It is also (*t*) call'd *Leabhar na Gears*; and begins with *Dligh giach Riogh O Riogh Cassil*.

HISTORY of the Kings of *Munster* was written by *Teigh Brodin*, quoted *p.* 260.

O Dubhagain's Book is dited together with Sir *James Ware*, for Synodical Matters, *p.* 180, &c. The same is frequently referred to, with great Deference, by Mr. *Flaherty*; who cites it by the Title of *Codex O Dugevanus*.

Mac-Liag's Life of the great *Brian Boroimy* is quoted by *Mac Curtin*, p. 214. who tells us, (*p.* 217.) that he was chief Antiquary of *Ireland* in that Reign; and (*p.* 218.) that Animadversions were written on this Life by *Macbrmaidiogha*. The same *Mac-Liag* (he says, *p.* 252.) wrote the *Munster Book of Battles*; which gives the most authentick Account of the Rencounters with the *Danes*, down to the fatal Action at *Clountarf*.

THE former Volume of Sir *Richard Cox*'s History (dedicated to King *William* and Queen *Mary*) bears the Title of *Hibernia Anglicana*; Or, *The History of* IRELAND, *from the Conquest thereof by the* English, *to this present Time*. This Sir R. Cox.

(*t*) *P. Walsh*'s Prospect, &c. p. 436.

begins with the Reign of *Henry* the Second, and ends with that of Queen *Elizabeth*. It was publiſh'd (*o*) at a time when *Ireland* was the Seat of War and Deſolation, under the Guidance of the late unfortunate King *James* the Second; which rais'd an extraordinary curioſity in enquiring after the Affairs of this Kingdom. This oblig'd the Author to haſten the Continuation of his Hiſtory; the ſecond Part whereof was, early in the next Year, recommended to the (*p*) Preſs by two Secretaries of State. Such Encouragements as theſe puſh'd the Work a little too faſt forward; ſo that it came into the World in ſomewhat of a looſer Dreſs than was (moſt certainly) at firſt intended by the Compiler: Who nevertheleſs found his own Account in it; being ſoon after advanced to the higheſt Poſts of Honour in the Law.

Sir G. Carew.

SIR *George Carew* (Preſident of *Munſter* under Queen *Elizabeth*, created Baron of *Clopton* by King *James* the Firſt, and Earl of *Devonſhire* by King *Charles* the Firſt) wrote the Hiſtory of *Ireland* in his own time, under the Title of *Pacata* (*q*) *Hibernia*. It contains the Tranſactions of three Years of much Action in *Munſter*, from the latter end of 1599. to the death of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Concluſion of 1602. The whole is divided into three Books; whereof the *Firſt* treats of the deſperate Condition of that Province, above other parts of the Kingdom, when the Lord Preſident entred upon his Government; and the hopeful Proſpect whereinto publick Affairs were brought by his wiſe Management, within the compaſs of twelve Months. 2. The *Next* gives an account of the landing of the *Spaniards*, and the entire

(*o*) Fol. *Lond.* 1689. (*p*) Fol. *Lond.* 1690. (*q*) Fol. *Lond.* 1633.

Conqueſt

Conqueſt of them (with the Suppreſſion of *Tyrone*, *O Donnel* and other Rebels) at *Kinſale*; and the Tranſporting of the Invaders back to *Spain*. This is of the ſecond Year's Work. 3. In the *Third*, a Recruit of Money and Ammunition puts new Spirits into the Rebels; which occaſions the Siege, taking and demoliſhing of the ſtrong Caſtle of *Dunboy*: Which put an end to the Troubles of *Munſter*. This great and learned Nobleman wrote other Books relating to the Affairs of *Ireland*; forty-two Volumes, whereof are in the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*'s Library at *Lambeth*; and four Volumes more of Collections, from the Originals, in the *Cotton* Library. In this laſt mention'd grand Repoſitory of *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Antiquities, we have not only (*r*) Memoirs of the Government of *Ireland* from the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*, to the Year 1602. But alſo the (*s*) Declaration of *John Del Aquila*, the King of *Spain*'s General in *Ireland* againſt Queen *Elizabeth*; (*t*) Articles againſt Sir *John Perrot*, Lord-Deputy; Queen *Elizabeth*'s (*u*) Letter to the Earl of *Eſſex*, then in *Ireland*, 1599. (*w*) An account of Complaints made againſt the Maintenance of the Army in *Ireland* by way of Ceſs, with Queen *Elizabeth*'s diſlike of thoſe Complaints; a large Volume bearing the Title of, (*x*) *Literæ Originales, aliaque Acta Authentica de rebus* Hibernicis *regnante R.* Elizabethâ; (*y*) original Letters, Commiſſions and other Papers, concerning *Ireland* in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, &c. Moſt or all of theſe have been carefully read over by the learn'd Arch-Biſhop *Uſher*; whoſe Notes, in his own hand-wri-

(*r*) *Titus*, C. 10. (*s*) *Julius*, F. 6. (*t*) Ibid. (*u*) Ibid. (*w*) *Veſpaſianus*, F. 9. (*x*) *Veſpaſianus*, F. 12. (*y*) *Titus*, B. 10, 12 and 13.

ting, are ſtill to be ſeen in moſt of them. There is alſo in the E. of *Suſſex*'s Library (not to mention others) a large Collection of Letters and other Papers concerning Preparation for the Relief of *Ireland* in the Years 1595, 1597, 1598, 1599 and 1600. Sir *George Carew* died in the *Savoy*, *A. D.* 1629. Together with theſe three Years Annals of the Lord Preſident *Carew*, the *Iriſh* Hiſtorian ought to peruſe a *Journal* of the Rebellion of *Hugh* [the *O Neal*] Earl of *Tyrone*, and the appealing thereof, penn'd and publiſh'd by (z) *Fynes Morriſon*; who attended the Lord-Deputy *Mountjoy* (Sir *Charles Blount*) from 1599, to 1602. (inclusive) the very ſame Term of the other great Man's preſiding in *Munſter*: So that both theſe Writers treat of Occurrences of one and the ſame Date; but with this difference, that the Annaliſt's Scene of Action is in the South, and the Journaliſt's chiefly in the North of this Kingdom. The latter, now under Conſideration, begins his Work with a ſhort Detail of the moſt notable Revolutions in *Ireland*; from the firſt Deſcent of the *Engliſh*, till (at *P.* 45.) he comes to his Panegyrick on the Noble Lord, his *Wife* and *Valiant* Maſter. This being over, he preſents us with the Eſtabliſhment ſign'd by the *Queen* and deliver'd to the Lord-Deputy; whereby full Proviſion is made for the Support of the Civil and Military Liſts. He thence proceeds with the Battles and Skirmiſhes at the *Moyry*, *Carlingford*, &c. and fills his three ſeveral Books with the Tranſactions of ſo many diſtinct Years, in like manner (though not altogether with the like Judgment) as the Reader will obſerve in thoſe of the Preſident. It appears, from our Author's Account of himſelf, that he came

(z) Fol. *Lond.* 1617.

not

not into *Ireland* before the latter end of Summer in 1600, and upon *George Cranmer*'s being ſlain at *Carlingford* in *November* following, was admitted the Lord-Deputy's Chief Secretary.

THE *Iriſh Rebellion*: Or, *An* (*a*) HISTORY *of the Beginnings and Firſt Progreſs of the General Rebellion rais'd within the Kingdom of* IRELAND, *on the Twenty-third of* October, 1641. was written by Sir *John Temple*, Maſter of the Rolls and a Privy-Counſellor there at that time. The Author, being perfectly acquainted with all the Secrets of that *Myſtery of Iniquity*, profeſſes that he has herein (as far as he could without Breach of Truſt) communicated ſo much of them as he conceiv'd neceſſary and proper for publick Information. He carefully perus'd the very Originals (or Authentick Copies) of the voluminous Examinations remaining with the Regiſter; as alſo the Diſpatches and Letters from ſuffering Gentlemen in the ſeveral Provinces, repreſenting to the Lords Juſtices and Council the ſad Condition of their Affairs. The Outrages committed here (within the compaſs of two Months, for this great Man carries his Story no farther than the landing of Sir *Simon Harcourt* on the laſt of *December*, 1641.) will hence appear to have been the moſt barbarous and bloody that the Hiſtories of any Nation or Age can produce. Sir John Temple.

THIS Narrative was repeated and continued by Dr. *Edmund Borlaſe* (a Phyſician at *Cheſter*) Son to Sir *John Borlaſe*, one of the Lords Juſtices, when the Rebellion broke out; who calls his Book, (*b*) *The Hiſtory of the Execrable* Iriſh *Rebellion*, &c. *purſu'd to the Act of Settlement in* 1672. E. Borlaſe.

(*a*) 4° *Lond.* 1646. et 8° Ibid. 1679. (*b*) Fol. *Lond.* 1680.

The ſame Author (in defence of his ſaid Father, and his Colleague, Sir *William Parſons*) publiſh'd ſome (c) *Brief Reflections* on the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*'s Memoirs; in the Preface to which he paſſes a ſharp Cenſure on the eighth Chapter of Sir *W. Dugdale*'s View of the late Troubles, wherein the long Parliament of *England* is repreſented as the chief Fomenter of that Rebellion. The late (c) Dr. *Nalſon* has paſs'd this ſevere Cenſure on Dr. *Borlaſe* and his Work: "Beſides the nearneſs "of his Relation to one of the Lords Juſtices, "and his being openly and avowedly a Favourer "of the Faction, and the Men and Actions of "thoſe Times; he is an Author of ſuch ſtrange "Inconſiſtency, that his Book is rather a Para-"dox than a Hiſtory; and it muſt needs be ſo, "for I know not by what ſtrange Accident the "Copy of a *Manuſcript*, written by the Right "Honourable the late E. of *Clarendon*, happening "to fall into his Hands, he has very unartfully "blended it with his own rough and unpoliſh'd "heap of Matter; ſo that his Book looks like a "curious Piece of Imbroidery ſew'd with coarſe "Thread upon a piece of Sack-webb.—He has "taken great Pains to expunge ſome and alter "many Paſſages, which he thought were too "poignant againſt his Favourites, or ſpoke too "much in Vindication of his late Majeſty [King "*Charles* the Firſt] and his Miniſters." As free Remarks are made on his vile Miſrepreſentations of King *Charles* the Firſt; and his equally unjuſt Praiſes of ſome Parliamentary Rebels. Dr. *Borlaſe*, before the publiſhing of this voluminous Defence of his Father and his Friends, had ſent abroad a

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(c) 2d *Lond.* 16[82]. (c) Introd. to Impart. Collect. Vol. II. p. 8.

ſhort

ſhort Manual of *Iriſh* Hiſtory, under the Title of, (*d*) *The Reduction of* Ireland *to the Crown of* England. Herein he gives his Reader a ſhort, but inſtructive, Account of the Governours of this Kingdom ſince the Conqueſt by *Henry* the Second, *A. D.* 1172. taking ſpecial Notice of the moſt memorable Occurrences in each of their reſpective Governments; as of the Foundation of the Univerſity of *Dublin*, &c. Under that of Sir *William Parſons* and Sir *John Borlaſe*, he gives a Breviat of the Diſcovery of the Rebellion in 1641. and afterwards of the Miſeries that enſu'd: Which might have ſav'd the offenſive Pains which he ſoon after took in the Compoſure of his larger Work. The forementionn'd (*e*) *Memoirs concerning the Wars in* Ireland, were written and publiſh'd by *James Touchet*, Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Caſtlehaven*; who had reſided in *Ireland* all the time of the Rebellion, and ſeveral Years after the Reduction of that Kingdom. This Publication he was prompted to by the *Second Edition* of Sir *John Temple*'s forementionn'd Book; wherein he apprehended many Particulars to be partially and falſly repreſented. Obſervations and (*f*) Reflections on theſe *Memoirs* were forthwith ſent abroad in *A Letter to the Earl of* CASTLEHAVEN, *from a Perſon of Honour in the Country*; which were written by *Arthur* Earl of *Angleſey*, and occaſion'd ſome ſharp Letters betwixt his Lordſhip and the then Duke of *Ormond*, who thought he had juſt Cauſe to reſent the Treatment therein given to himſelf and his Government in that Kingdom. This Matter, not being adjuſted by the Noble Litigants themſelves, was the next Year

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(*d*) 1681. 8° *Lond.* 1675. (*e*) 8° *Lond.* 1681. (*f*) 8° Ibid.

brought

ſeveral great Men who ſhared in the Counſels of that diſmal Time.

Chancel. Hyde. We have lately had two Editions of the Great Earl of *Clarendon*'s (Chancellor *Hyde*'s) own (*l*) *Hiſtory of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland*; Which was penn'd out of the Memoirs and from the Oral Information of the Old Duke of *Ormond*, whilſt His Grace was in Exile with the Author. It ſets ſeveral Occurrences of thoſe Days of Diſtraction in a different Light, from that wherein they are repreſented by other Writers; as particularly the Ceſſation of Arms and enſuing Peace, the unhappy Action at *Rathmines*, the Rebellious Confederacies of the Clergy, *&c.* in all which the wiſe and honeſt Conduct of the Lord Lieutenant, and his (equally Unfortunate) Deputy, is plauſibly Apologiz'd for and Juſtify'd. In this we may ſuppoſe the Noble Author had in his View the ſame Excuſe which he (*m*) elſewhere makes for his Curſory Treatment on the Affairs of *Ireland*, in another part of his Works; becauſe of that *full Relation* of all material Paſſages, as well from the beginning of that Rebellion, as during the Time of his own Adminiſtration, written by the Marquis of *Clanrickard*.

Clanrickard. Surely this *full Relation* muſt have been a more perfect Hiſtory of thoſe Times, than what is given us in a late lean Collection of Letters, Warrants, Orders, and other looſe and incoherent State-Papers under the magnificent Title of MEMOIRS (*n*) *of the Right Honourable the Marquis of* Clanrickard *Lord Deputy General of* Ireland. The Anonymous Publiſher has indeed prefix'd a *Diſſertation* of his own, wherein he pretends to *illuſtrate* ſome dark

(*l*) 8° *Lond.* et *Dublin.* 1720. (*m*) Hiſt. of Rebellion, Edit. Fol. Vol. 3. p. 367. (*n*) 8° *Lond.* 1722.

Paſſages

Paſſages in theſe *Memoirs*: But, keeping himſelf in the Shades, we want to be better inform'd how far his Conjectures may be rely'd on. He viſibly diſcovers a ſtrong Inclination to lay moſt of the Bloodſhed of thoſe diſmal Times at the Door of the *Engliſh* Proteſtants; an injurious Attempt, which (we hope) will ſhortly be well laid open by a more accurate and better inform'd Writer. To theſe we may add the (*o*) Original Proceedings of the High-Court of Juſtice at *Dublin* and *Cork*, with Sir *George Lowther*'s Speech on the Sentence of Sir *Phelim O Neale*, 1652, 53, 54.—Proceedings of the Army about *Colrain*, 1641, &c.—A Journal of the Action, &c. towards *Munſter*, 1649. A Journal of Col. *Kennigſtons* March towards the Counties of *Cavan* and *Lowth*, 1648.—A Diary of the Surrender of *Limerick* by the *Iriſh*, 1642. And of the ſame by *Ireton*, 1651.

THERE are alſo Three Volumes in the preſent Biſhop of *Clogher*'s Library, which ought to be mentioned before we leave the Account of this Rebellion. 1. The (*oo*) Original Account and Diſcovery of the Rebellion in *Ireland*, 1641, by *Owen O Conolly*; with Examinations of ſeveral others on the ſame Account. 2. The Original (*pp*) Examinations of the Plundered Perſons in *Ireland*, 1641, taken upon Oath by the Biſhop of *Clogher*, Dean *Watſon*, &c. (giving an Account of many barbarous Murders and Rebellions not mentioned by *Temple* or *Borlaſe*) for moſt part of *Munſter*, *Ulſter* and *Connaght*.—The like for the Province of *Leinſter*. 3. (*qq*) An Aphoriſmical Diſcovery of Treaſonable Faction, by N. S. who ſtiles himſelf Secretary to *Owen Roe O Neal* General of the *Iriſh* MSS. D. Epiſc. Clogher.

(*o*) 4° Inter MSS. *Madden*, p. D. Epiſc. *Clogher*. (*oo*) MSS. *J. Madden*, Fol. n. 3. (*pp*) Ibid. nn. 6. & 7. (*qq*) Ibid. n. 8.

Re-

Rebellious Army; being an Account of most of the Transactions in the *Roman* Catholick Army in *Ireland*, from 1641 to 1653, with Bulls, Letters, &c. from the Pope, &c. Little more occurs of the Affairs of *Ireland*, during the quiet Reign of King *Charles* the Second, that I know of, saving a (p) Transcript of several Letters Patents, &c. during the Time of the Lieutenancy of *John* Lord *Berkley*, A. D. 1670, 1671.

A.B.King. The (q) State of the Protestants of *Ireland* under the Government of King *James* the Second, is accurately and methodically represented by Dr. *William King*, the present Arch-Bishop of *Dublin*; who has fully discover'd their unparallel'd Sufferings in every thing that was Dear and Valuable to them. As particularly, 1. In their Properties; by an absolute (*French*) Power every where pleaded for by Magistrates and Officers in the Army, who daily caused their Goods to be plunder'd; whole Ships with their Cargoes to be seiz'd; their submitting to the Free-Quartering of Soldiers; their Payment of Debts in Silver, and Receits in Brass-Money; raising exorbitant Subsidies on both their Real and Personal Estates, &c. But I cannot help doubting whether, on the summing up of these *Items*, the worthy Author be not mistaken in affirming that the (r) *Interest of the* English *Protestants in* Ireland, *ruin'd by this King, was of greater Value than the Estates of all that favour'd his Cause in* England *and* Scotland. 2. In their Persons; By Tenants being encouraged to swear their Landlords into Plots and Goals; No *Habeas Corpus* being allow'd on the most illegal Imprisonment; Bakers, under a constant Guard, not suffer'd

(p) Inter Addend. ad Catal. MSS. D. *Joh.* (*Mere*) nuper Episc. *Elien.* (q) 8° *Lond.* 1691. (r) p. 187.

to

to ſell them any Bread; General *Roſen*'s driving of Four or Five Thouſand naked Proteſtants to ſtarve under the Walls of *Derry*, an Inſtance of Cruelty not to be match'd in Story, *&c.* In ſhort, The Numbers of thoſe that were daily Kill'd by the Soldiers, Murder'd in their Houſes, Executed by Martial Law, Famiſh'd in Goals, and that Periſh'd by other Violences, aſtoniſh'd ſeveral *Scotch* Gentlemen; (*s*) Who declar'd, they had been told a quite different Story by their *Highland* Preachers, or otherwiſe had never come ſo far to ſerve in ſuch a Cauſe. 3. In their Religion: Being continually tortur'd with Aſſurances, that whatever became of *England*, the King was reſolv'd to make *Ireland* a Catholick Kingdom; having the Univerſity and Dioceſan Schools fill'd with *Popiſh* Maſters, Tutors and Scholars; the *Proteſtant* Clergy ſtrip'd of their Churches, Maintenance, and Juriſdiction, beaten in the Streets, aſſaulted in Divine Service, and ferretted out of their Houſes and Lodgings, *&c.* Upon the whole, he concludes that there was no other Proſpect or human Poſſibility of avoiding the utter Deſtruction of all the *Proteſtants* in this Kingdom; but by their accepting of the Protection, and ſubmitting to the Government of King *William* and Queen *Mary*: All which is farther prov'd, and made evident, in an *Appendix* of Authentick Acts, Proclamations, Orders, Letters, Memorials, *&c.*

AFTER this accurate Account of the miſerable Condition of the Kingdom, under the Male-Adminiſtration of an unfortunate Prince, the Reader will be deſirous to have a View of the Re-eſtabliſhment of *Iriſh* Liberties, Laws, and Properties, under the Conduct of (their Great Deli- G. Story.

(*s*) Vid. p. 211, 213.

verer)

verer) King *William* the Third of ever Glorious Memory. The martial Part of that happy REVOLUTION is given us by Dr. *George Story*, late Dean of *Limerick*, in his (*t*) Impartial Hiſtory of *the Wars of* Ireland; *with a* Continuation *thereof*. The former Part of this Work contains a Journal of the March of the *Engliſh* Army under D. *Schomberg*, from the Day of his Grace's Landing, to the end of the Year 1690, and the latter continues the Narrative to the Surrender of *Limerick*, and the entire Reſtitution of the legal Government thereupon in the Concluſion of 1691. The Author was Chaplain to a Regiment that had a ſhare in this ſucceſsful Enterprize; and an Eye-Witneſs of all that was remarkable in it. He was alſo curious in his Enquiries after the Cuſtoms and Traditions of the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Provinces and Counties through which the Army paſs'd; many whereof he has occaſionally mention'd and intermix'd, for his Reader's Diverſion: And, matters of Fact being fairly repreſented, every Man is at Liberty to judge whether the Reflections made upon them be Reaſonable and Juſt.

Regan, &c. A Few leſſer Hiſtorians, hitherto overlook'd, may not be unworthy the Naming before we conclude this Chapter; As, 1. *Maurice Regan*, Servant and Interpreter to *Dermot* King of *Leinſter*, lived in the Year 1171, and wrote very carefully the Hiſtory of the Affairs of *Ireland* during his own Time. This was Tranſlated by a Friend of his into *French* Verſe; and (*u*) Sir *George Carew* (afterwards Earl of *Totneſs*) turned it into *Engliſh*. Some Fragments of it, as far as the Year 1157, are yet extant: This *Regan* (*w*) affirms that *Henry*

(*t*) 4o *Lond.* 1693. (*u*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 20, 21. (*w*) Id. Annal. p. 2.

the

the Second did poſitively promiſe to ſend auxiliary Forces to *Dermot*'s Aſſiſtance; which being long vainly expected at *Briſtol*, *Dermot* was forced to make a Compact with *Strongbow*. This Man's Work is in his Grace the D. of *Chandois*'s Library, under the Title of (*x*) Mauritij Regani, *Servi et Interpretis* Dermitij, *filij* Murchardi, *olim Regis* Lageniæ, *Hiſtoriæ de* Hibernià *Fragmentum* Anglicè *redditum a D.* Georgio Carew, Memoniæ *Præſide* ſub *Elizabethâ*. Annales Rerum *Hibernicarum* ab An. 1579. ad An. 1590. *Hibernico* Charactere. 2. Galaſy *or* Gilliſa Mac Firbiſſy; An Hiſtorian of good Account, wrote a Chronicle of his own Time, and dyed in 1301. My Author (*y*) Sir *James Ware* ſays nothing of his Hiſtory's being Extant. 3. *Malachy mac Æda*, or *Hugh*'s Son, (*z*) Arch-Biſhop of *Tuam*, in 1330, is accounted the Author of a large Volume extant in *Iriſh*, written in thoſe Times, call'd, *The Book of* Hugh's *Son*. It contains amongſt other Matters, a Series of the *Iriſh* Kings, from *Neal Nigiolach* to *Roderick O Connor*, in whoſe time *Ireland* became ſubject to the *Engliſh* Crown. 4. *Richard Creagh* of *Limerick* (as *Ware* (*a*) calls him) wrote a Chronicle of *Ireland* about the Year 1570. He tells us not where 'tis to be met with: And therefore I am apt to ſuſpect that it lies hid with the ſame Author's Hiſtory of the Saints of this Kingdom, of which (*b*) Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* could never get a ſight: Others (*c*) tell us that this *Creagh* or *Crewe* was Titular Arch-Biſhop of *Ardmagh*, about the Year 1580, and that he wrote one Treatiſe *De Origine Linguæ Hibernicæ*; and another call'd *Chronica Hi-*

(*x*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 45. (*y*) de Script. p. 23. (*z*) Id. Ibib. p. 20. (*a*) Id. Ibid. p. 25. (*b*) See his Letters, p. 1. (*c*) Analect. de Rebus Cathol. in *Hibern.* par. 3. p. 47.

bernicæ. 5. Amongſt the Manuſcripts of *William Brownlowe*, Eſquire, of *Lurgan* (*d*) *Clan Braſil*, in the County of *Ardmagh*, there is a Copy of the *Leabhar Eghonagh*, or a Treatiſe of the Reigns of the Family of the *O Neils*, deſcended from *Eogain Mac Nial Naoighiallach*, or *Neil of the Nine Hoſtages.* 6. In the *Bodleian* (*e*) Library at *Oxford*, there is an Old MS. on Parchment, conſiſting of 292 Pages in a large Folio, containing 1. A Copy of part of *Pſalter Caſſail.* 2. A Copy of the Book of St. *Mocuda Rathin* and *Liſmore*; and 3. The Chronicle of the Abby of *Cung*, giving ſome Account. 1. Of the ancient *Iriſh* Families. 2. A Catalogue of their Kings. 3. An Account of the Conqueſt of *Britain* by the *Romans.* 4. Of the *Saxon* Conqueſt and their Heptarchy. 5. An Account of the *Iriſh* Saints, in Verſe, written in the Tenth Century. 6. The Saints of the *Roman* Breviary. 7. A Catalogue of the *Popes.* 8. An Account of the Converſion of the *Iriſh-Engliſh* to Chriſtianity, with ſome other Subjects.

(*d*) *E. Lhwyd*, Archæol. Brit. p. 436. (*e*) MSS. *Laud.* F. 92.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorians of Ireland.

THE late learned Dr. *Thomas Smith* (in his Catalogue of the *Cottonian* Manuſcripts) mentions two Books of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory relating to the Affairs of the Church of *Ireland* in the moſt early Times, *viz.* 1. *Fragmentum* (*a*) *ex antiquo* MS. *literis* Lombardicis *exarato circa An.* 720. *de primis Eccleſiarum Chriſtianarum in* Galliâ, Angliâ *et* Hiberniâ *Fundatoribus.* 2. *Breve Chronicon* (*b*) *ab orbe condito de rebus Sacris ad Chriſtum natum, et inde* (*poſt tempora St.* Patricii) *fuſius de rebus Eccleſiaſticis* Hibernicorum, *partim* Latinè *partim* Hibernicè. Both theſe have ſome curſory Notes in the hand-writing of the great A. B. *Uſher*, whoſe *Primordia*, or (*c*) *Britannicarum Eccleſiarum Antiquitates*, will be an everlaſting Monument of the Author's good Services to the Church of *Ireland*. Of this excellent Work ſome Account has already been given in the (*d*) *Engliſh Hiſtorical Library*; ſo far as it touches on the ancient State of Church-Matters in *Great-Britain*: His 15th Chapter begins with the firſt tranſplanting of *Iriſh* Colonies into the Northern Parts of the Neighbouring Iſle, which (from them) was

J. Uſher.

(*a*) *Cleopatra*, E. 1. (*b*) *Titus*, A. 25. (*c*) Fol. *Lond.* 1687. (*d*) Part 2. cap. 1.

afterwards call'd *Scotland*, and ends with the Hiſtory of St. *Columb*; aſcertaining the time of his leaving *Ireland* to be (*A. D.* 563. *Ætat.* 42.) two Years ſooner than *Bede* brings him into the Iſle of *Hye*, and his continuance there (to the day of his death, *June* 9. 597.) to be Thirty-four Years. The 16th treats of the moſt early Preachers of Chriſtianity in theſe Parts, before the Miſſion of St. *Patrick*; wherein ſeveral of *Tho. Dempſter*'s Miſtakes and Forgeries are expos'd, and a very coarſe Character (which is not common in this learned Primate) given of the Man himſelf in theſe words: (*e*) *Tam ſuſpectæ fidei hominem illum fuiſſe comperimus, et toties Teſſeram fregiſſe, ut oculatos nos eſſe oporteat, et niſi quod videmus, nihil ab eo acceptum credere.* In his laſt Chapter, he rectifies the Story of St. *Patrick*; which he reſcues from a Load of ſeeming Contradictions and Abſurdities in the numberleſs Writers of his Life. The old Diſputes, about *Tonſure* and the Obſervance of *Eaſter*, are plainly ſtated; and the excellent Author concludes his Work with ſome principal Occurrences in the Lives of thoſe *Iriſh* Saints, of whom we ſhall have occaſion to ſay more in the next Chapter. From the ſame Hand we have another large (*f*) Diſcourſe of the Religion anciently profeſs'd by the *Iriſh* and *Britiſh*. In this learned Treatiſe the Author clearly proves (out of the Writings of St. *Patrick*, *Sedulius*, *Claudius*, *Adamnanus*, *Bede*, &c.) that the ancient *Iriſh* (or *Scottiſh*) Chriſtians differed much from the Faith and Doctrines now receiv'd in the *Roman* Church; particularly, concerning the Books of Canonical Scripture, Juſtification, Purgatory, the Real Preſence, Confeſſion, Abſolution, *Eaſter*, Church-

(*e*) P. 379. (*f*) 4° *Lond.* 1631.

Power

Power and the Supremacy. There's a whole Chapter on the Diſcipline of the ancient *Iriſh* Monks, wherein not one word is ſaid of the *Culdees*. A little before this Book was publiſh'd, came forth *Philip O Sullivan*'s *Hiſtoriæ*, &c. *Compendium*, whereof Notice has been already taken in the foregoing Chapter. That raſh Writer had told many groundleſs Stories of the entire Subjection of the firſt Chriſtians of this Iſland to (their *Oraculum veritatis*) the Biſhop of *Rome*; whoſe Determinations, he ſays, were always held ſacred and final: So that upon the firſt Intimation of his Will and Pleaſure, their old Diſputes about the Obſervation of *Eaſter* immediately ceaſed; and the Seeds of the *Pelagian* Hereſy were choak'd in the very ſprouting. Theſe and other Fooleries of that ignorant Man, our (*g*) Primate has ſufficiently expos'd; giving this ſevere Character of the Man himſelf; *A worthy Author to ground a Report of Antiquity upon; who, in relating the Matters that fell out in his own Time, diſcovereth himſelf to be as egregious a Lyar, as any (I verily think) that this day breatheth in Chriſtendom.* The ſame worthy Prelate publiſh'd a third good Help to the Knowledge of the Primitive State of Chriſtianity in *Ireland*, under the Title of, (*h*) *Veterum Epiſtolarum* Hibernicarum *Sylloge, quæ partim ab* Hibernis, *partim ad* Hibernos, *partim de* Hibernis *vel rebus* Hibernicis *ſunt conſcriptæ*. Theſe Letters touch upon the Eccleſiaſtical Concerns of this Kingdom from the Year 592, to 1190. wherein ſomething remarkable occurs in every one of the Six Centuries within that compaſs, ſaving the Tenth. We have here ſeveral *Roman* Cenſures up-

(*g*) Relig. of ancient *Iriſh*, p. 91, 92, 94, 123, 127, 138.
(*h*) 4° *Lond.* 1632.

[illegible] Rate. As to their Schismatical Behaviour in the *Quarrelsome* Controversy; their irregular Divorces, uncanonical Marriages within prohibited Degrees; Baptism without Chrism; Solemn Confirmations, Opposers of the Papal Supremacy, Bishops consecrated by a single Bishop, and without any certain Title or Diocese; the Bishop of *Dublin*'s Presumption, in ordering a Cross to be carried before him, usurping hereby the Privilege of an Arch-Bishop, &c. To which are added the Pope's Grant of the whole Realm to King *Henry* the Second of *England*, with a Reservation of *Peter-pence*; and his Ratification of all Royal Endowments, in Lands or Patronages of Parochial Cures, made to that See before the Year 1179 when Arch-Bishop *Laurence* (the second that bore that Title) presided in it; together with Forms of Submission to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* by his Predecessors, as well as the other *Norman* Bishops of *Waterford* and *Limerick*, on their respective Consecrations in *England*. There is a printed Copy of this *Syllogé* in the College-Library of *Dublin*; with several Additions and Amendments under the Publisher's own hand.

Sir James Ware.

A Commentary of the Prelates of *Ireland*, from the first Conversion of the Nation to the Christian Faith down to our Times, is given us by Sir *James Ware*. The Foundation of this goodly Structure was laid in a Piece which he call'd, (*i*) *Archiepiscoporum* Casiliensium *et* Tuamensium *vitæ, duobus expressæ Commentariolis*: Which was soon after follow'd by another short Treatise, (*k*) *De Præsulibus Lageniæ, sive Provinciæ* Dublinensis *Liber unus*. After the Return of King *Charles* the

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(*i*) 4° *Dublin*. 1618. (*k*) 4° Ibid. 1626.

Second,

Second, he was prevail'd on by ſome of the reſtor'd Prelates (chiefly by Arch-Biſhop *Margetſon*) to review and enlarge the Work; which he did, and publiſh'd the whole under the Title beforementioned: (*l*) *De Præſulibus* Hiberniæ *Commentarius, à primâ Gentis* Hibernicæ *ad fidem Chriſtianam Converſione ad noſtra uſque tempora.* This Hiſtory in the *Engliſh* Edition, is continued to the Year 1704. from Accounts ſent to the Publiſhers by the then Arch-Biſhops and Biſhops of the ſeveral Sees: And there is added to it a ſhort Liſt of all the Chancellors and Provoſts of *Trinity*-College near *Dublin*, from its firſt Foundation. The Publiſhers have omitted here the (*m*) *large Epiſtle*, which was written to the Author by Dr. *John Parry*, Biſhop of *Oſſory*, and prefix'd to the *Latin* Edition of this part of his Work; an Omiſſion juſtly to be complain'd of.

SEVERAL Synodical Decrees made in *Ireland*, at uncertain times, are in a Collection of ancient Canons (under ſixty-ſix Heads, Titles or Chapters) in the *Cotton* Library, frequently cited by (*n*) Arch-Biſhop *Uſher*. To theſe we may add another Body of Eccleſiaſtical Laws of this Kingdom in the *Iriſh* Tongue; of which there is a fair and ancient Copy in his Grace the Duke of (*o*) *Chandois*'s Library; where alſo may be ſeen Pope (*p*) *Eugenius* the Fourth's Bulls for taking off the Excommunication from the Village *Roſſpont*, and laying the like Cenſure upon *Philip Norres*, &c. Synods.

OUR oldeſt Eccleſiaſtical Canons (if genuine) muſt be thoſe which Sir *Henry Spelman* (*q*) has Canons.

(*l*) Fol. *Dublin.* 1665. (*m*) Vid. *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 2. col. 448. (*n*) Rel. of ancient *Iriſh*, p. 24, 36, 63, &c. (*o*) Fol. Membr. Hiſt. n. 21. (*p*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 44. (*q*) Concil. Brit. Tom. 1. p. 51. et 55.

publiſh'd, as the Acts of two ſeveral Synods held by St. *Patrick* and his Suffragans. The former of theſe he calls *Synodus S.* Patricij, Auxilij *et* Iſſernini, *Epiſcoporum in* Hiberniâ *celebrata circa Annum Chriſti* 450, *vel* 456. The thirty-four Decrees of this Aſſembly he tranſcrib'd out of a faulty Copy in the Library of *Bennet*-College at *Cambridge*; to which there is annex'd a Collection of Scripture-Rules (among the reſt the *Ten Commandments* entire, even the *Second*) drawn up by the ſaid Prelates. 2. The Conſtitutions of the other (which bears only St. *Patrick*'s Name) were tranſcrib'd out of the Univerſity-Library at *Angiers*; and ſent thence by the learned *Sirmondus*, to Arch-Biſhop *Uſher*; who communicated them to our Author, but could not punctually aſcertain their Age. Theſe and many more that are now loſt, muſt be ſuppos'd to make up that great Volume of Canons which (r) *Joceline* of *Furneſs* makes this Saint to leave behind him; and which, he ſays, were once well known by the Title of *Canoin Phadruig* (*i. e.*) *Patrick*'s Canons. What pains that Saint took in collecting and compoſing theſe Canons, *Joceline* acquaints us in theſe words: (s) *Cœpit Epiſcoporum Synodos Sanctas ſæpius congregare, Concilia ſolenniter celebrare, et quod fidei Catholicæ comperit contrarium, Eccleſiaſticis Inſtitutis adverſum, evellere et deſtruere*, &c. The Hiſtory of St. *Patrick*'s Synod, with two Epiſtles of Remarks upon it, may be ſeen in the Duke of (t) *Chandois*'s Library. After this Saint's death, and before the coming in of King *Henry* the Second, the *Iriſh* Synods, or the Decrees made in them, were not many. Thoſe that I have had any Ac-

(r) *Ware*, de Script. p. 31. (s) *Jocelin.* in vita S. *Patric.* apud *Uſher*, Antiq. Brit. p. 453. (t) 4° Hiſt. n. 89.

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count of are only. 1 The Synod of *Leghlin* in the Year 630, whereof Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* has help'd us to this Narrative: (*u*) *Synodus* Lech-lenienſis *in Campo albo ad Ripam fluvii, quem* Ptolemeus Birgum, *nos* Barrow *vocamus, non procul à Monte* Margeo *poſito. Ubi Succeſſores* Ailbei, Querani, (*ſive* Keriani) Clonienſis, Brendani, Neſſani, *et* Lugidi *conſuluerunt, ut Paſcha cum Univerſali Eccleſiâ, in futuro anno celebrarent.* 2. (*w*) A great Synod held at *Uſneach* in the Year 1112, by *Celſus* Arch-Biſhop of *Ardmagh.* 3. (*x*) In 1157. *Chriſtianus* Biſhop of *Liſmore* (and the Pope's Legate) preſided in a national Synod at old *Mell* (or *Mellifont*, though the preſent *Mellis* ſtands at three Miles diſtance) wherein ſat the Arch-Biſhops of *Ardmagh*, *Dublin*, and *Tuam*, and their Suffragans. The Church there was Dedicated to St. *Mell*, one of St. *Patrick*'s Nephews; and *Chriſtianus* himſelf was firſt Abbot of it. 4. (*y*) Primate *Gelaſy* is ſaid to have held another at *Cleonard* in the Year 1162, wherein it was decreed, that none ſhould profeſs Divinity, but ſuch as were educated in the Univerſity of *Ardmagh.*

IN 1172, a National Synod of the three South-ern Provinces was ſummon'd by King *Henry* the Second, to meet at *Caſhel*; and the Reader may ſee their Decrees at length in (*z*) *Giraldus Cambrenſis.* 2. In 1212, dy'd *John Comin*, Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin*, whoſe Provincial Canons (confirm'd by Pope *Urban* the Third) are among the Records of the (*a*) Cathedral at *Chriſt's-Church.* 3. *Henry de Loundres*, Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin*, Pope *Honorius* the Third's Legate in *Ireland*, held a Synod of Caſhel, &c.

(*u*) Ex *Cummiani* Epiſt. *Uſſer.* Antiq. Brit. p. 484, 485. (*w*) *Ware*, de præſul. p. 10, 11. (*x*) Recenſ. Epiſt. *Hib.* p. 150, 151. (*y*) *Ware*, de præſul. p. 11. (*z*) Hiſt. Vaticin. lib. 1. cap. 35. (*a*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 37.

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nod (National I ſuppoſe) at *Dublin*, A. D. 1217. The Decrees whereof are extant in the old Regiſter, call'd *Crede mihi*. A Copy of theſe is in the (*b*) Duke of *Chandois*'s Library. 4. In 1240. *John St. John*, Biſhop of *Fernes* held a Synod at *Wexford*, the *Canons whereof were once* (ſays Sir *James* (*c*) *Ware*) *communicated to me by that Lover of Antiquity* Daniel Molyneux (Ulſter *King at Arms*) *my great Friend while living*: And he ſeems to have been particularly fond of them, ſince two different (*d*) Tranſcripts are among his own Manuſcripts. 5. In 1262. Arch-Biſhop *Abraham* held a Provincial Synod at *Dregheda*; (*e*) part of the Decrees whereof are in the Regiſter of *Octavian de Palatio* Arch-Biſhop of *Ardmagh*; and a fair Tranſcript of them may be ſeen, by the curious Reader, in the hand of the preſent Worthy Biſhop of (*f*) *Clogher*. 6. In 1349, died *Alexander de Bricknor*, Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin*. I remember to have read the Decrees of a Synod held by him in the *White Book* of the Church of *Oſſory*, ſays (*g*) Sir *James Ware*. 'Tis certain that about this Time the Friars Mendicants (both *Dominicans* and *Franciſcans*) met with great Oppoſition: And no where more than in *Ireland*, where *Richard Raphſon* Arch-Biſhop of *Ardmagh* (conſecrated at *Exeter* in 1347, and well known by the Name of *Richardus Armachanus*) was their indefatigable Adverſary. In the (*b*) Publick Library at *Oxford*, there's a Volume of his Works wholly on this ſubject, under the following Titles. 1. *Richardi Radulphi*, i. e. Fitz-Rauf, *Sermones varij*. 2. R. Armachani *propoſitio ex parte Regis* Angliæ *in Conſiſtorio pro gratia Jubilæi ejuſ-*

(*b*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 28. (*c*) De præſul. p. 24. (*d*) Bibl. *Chandois*. Fol. Hiſt. n. 39. et, n. 46. (*e*) Fol. 282. a. (*f*) Inter MSS. D. *John Mudden*, 8° n. 1. (*g*) De præſul. *Dublin*, p. 8. (*b*) MSS. *Bodl.* A. 4, 8. Vide et Ibid. B. 3, 12. MSS. ſupra M. Art. 138.

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dem Domini Regis populo obtinenda Anno 1349, *Menſe* Auguſto. 3. *Ejuſdem propoſitio in conſiſtorio coram Papa et Cardinalibus ſuper materiâ mendicitatis ac privilegiorum contra fratres de ordinibus mendicantium quibuſcunque* Avinione. 8. *Nov.* 1357. 4. *Ejuſdem reſponſiones ad objectiones contra materiam de mendicitate et paupertate quod Chriſtus nunquam ſpontaneè mendicavit.* 5. *Ejuſdem propoſitio ex parte Prælatorum et omnium Curatorum totius Eccleſiæ coram Papâ in publico conſiſtorio, Anno,* 1350. 5. *Julij.* He wrote alſo to the ſame purpoſe, ſeven Books *de Paupertate Salvatoris.* 7. In 1404. died *John Colton* Arch-Biſhop of *Ardmagh*; ſome part of whoſe Provincial Conſtitutions are (*i*) ſaid to be extant: But no certain Information is given us where to find them. 8. The like is ſaid of thoſe of (*Colton*'s immediate Succeſſor) (*k*) *Nicholas Fleming*; who died in 1416. 9. The Provincial Canons of *Caſhel*, agreed on in the Synod of *Limerick*, A. D. 1453, are copied into ſeveral Books in the (*l*) *Chandois* Library; one whereof gives us a long detail of the Diſputes betwixt the Biſhops of *Ardmagh* and *Meath.* 10. The Decrees of a provincial Synod held A. D. 1512, by *Maurice Fitzgerald*, Arch-Biſhop of *Caſhel*, are inſerted in the (*m*) Regiſter of *Thomas Purſel* Biſhop of *Liſmore* and *Waterford*: (*n*) about which time a great many Letters were written to Cardinal *Wolſey*, by the Biſhops and other Grandees of *Ireland*, touching the Eccleſiaſtical State of that Kingdom. 11. In 1518. A provincial Synod was held by *William Rokeby*, Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin*; (*o*) whoſe Canons are extant in the *Red Book* of the Biſhops of *Oſſory*.

(*i*) *Ware*, de præſul. p. 15. (*k*) Id. Ibid. (*l*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 42, et, n. 45. (*m*) *Ware*, Hiſt. of Arch-biſhops of *Caſhel*, p. 9. (*n*) Bibl. *Chandois.* 4°. Hiſt. n. 75. (*o*) *Ware*'s Annals of *Hen.* 7. p. 53, 63.

Reformation. ABOUT the firſt dawning of the Reformation we have an Account of the *Churches*, *Deanries*, *Monaſteries*, *Abbies* and *Hoſpitals*, as they ſtood in the Year 1532, extracted out of the Book call'd, (p) *Repertorium Viride*, written by *John* (*De Derlington*) the ſeventh Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin*. Afterwards a Treatiſe on the Reformation of *Ireland*, was written by (q) *John Uſher* Mayor of *Dublin*, in 1574, Father of Sir *William Uſher*, Knight; and *Thomas Bourchier* a *Franciſcan* Doctor of the *Sorbon* (who died at *Rome* about the Year 1585) publiſh'd his (r) *Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica de Martyrio Fratrum Ordinis Minorum* Divi Franciſci *de Obſervantiâ, qui partim in* Angliâ, *ſub* Henrico octavo *Rege*, *partim in* Belgio *ſub Principe* Auriaco, *partim et in* Hiberniâ *tempore* Elizabethæ *regnantis Reginæ*, *paſſi ſunt ab anno* 1536, *ad an.* 1582. *Hugh O Cervallan*, (s) Biſhop of *Clogher*, publiſh'd Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions; which are extant, and bear date *Oct.* 29. 1557. Theſe we may reckon as partly Reform'd; ſince that Biſhop, though he came to his See by Proviſion of Pope *Paul* the Third, did Homage at his Conſecration to King *Henry* the Eighth, and acknowledg'd his Supremacy: But, however that be, we have others undoubtedly paſs'd ſince the Reformation, under the Title of *Determinatio* (t) *Synodalis quarundam Regularum deſervientium Eccleſiæ* Ardmagh, *factæ* A. D. 1614. We have alſo a (u) complete Hiſtory of the whole Proceedings of the *Iriſh* Convocation held in St. *Patrick*'s Church, at *Dublin*, in the Year 1634, wherein were made thoſe Canons and Conſtitutions, which are ſtill ob-

(p) Bibl. *Chandois.* Fol. Hiſt. n. 47. (q) MSS. in Bibl. *Uſher.* Armach. (r) 8° *Pariſ.* 1582. et 1586. et 12° *Ingolſt.* 1583. Vid. *Ath. Oxon.* Tom. 1. Col. 185. (s) *Ware*, de præſul. p. 36. (t) MS. Col. Trin. *Dublin.* Fol. J. 113. (u) Bibl. *Chandois.* Fol. Hiſt. n. 72.

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ſerv'd in the eſtabliſh'd Church of *Ireland*. In 1638 (*w*) Biſhop *Bedel* held a Dioceſan Synod at *Kilmore*; wherein he and his Clergy paſs'd (and ſubſcribed) 22 Decrees or By-Laws for their own Obſervance. The Biſhop himſelf was thereby reſtrain'd from conſtituting a Layman, his Vicar General, or any for term of Life; making over the next avoidance of Livings; Leaſing out of Menſals, &c. Some thought this ſo very illegal an Act, that it ſubjected the Biſhop to a *Premunire*: But Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* ſtop'd the Mouths of his Accuſers by adviſing them to let him alone, leſt he ſhould ſay more for himſelf than they were willing to hear. As to Religious Matters of a yet later date, there's an entire Volume of Papers in the Biſhop of (*x*) *Clogher*'s Library; wherein are contain'd Letters of the ſeveral Internuncio's (*De Vechy*, *Roſpiglioſi*, *Araldi*, Cardinal *Barbarini*, &c. to the *Roman* Catholick Primate and other Biſhops of *Ireland*; *Acta*, *Statuta*, &c. *Capituli Provincialis Ordinis Prædicatorum* Hiberniæ, 1678, &c. *Literæ*, *Licentiæ*, *Commiſſiones*, &c. *Magiſtri Provincialis Ordinis Prædicatorum* Hiberniæ; *Acta*, *Ordinationes*, &c. *Cler.* Rom. *Cath. Diœceſcos Midenſis*, 1686. *Ordinationes*, &c. *in Viſitatione Conventûs* S. Salvatoris *Ord. Præd.* Dublin. Extracts out of the ſeveral Regiſtries of the Pariſh Churches of *Dublin*, concerning the Marriages, Baptizing and Burials of all Noblemen and moſt Gentlemen and their Iſſue, happening in the City of *Dublin*, ſince the Regiſtry.

Surveys.

FOR a right Information concerning the Endowments and Temporalities of Biſhops, beſides what we may learn from the general Surveys men-

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(*w*) See his Life by Biſhop *Burnet*, p. 79, 237. &c. (*x*) 4° MSS. *Madden*, n. 1.

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tion'd in the firſt Chapter, we have ſeveral other Treatiſes, which are more directly for our purpoſe in this Particular; as, 1. (*y*) An Account of ſeveral Viſitations in *Ireland*, and the value of Livings. 2. (*z*) Extenta et Taxatio Beneficiorum et Dignitatum Spiritualium in Diœceſibus *Hiberniæ*. 3. (*a*) Copies of Inquiſitions touching Church-Lands in the Counties of *Ardmagh*, *Tyrone*, *London-Derry*, *Donnegal*, *Cavan*, and *Fermanagh*, in the Year 1609. 4. An (*b*) Hiſtorical Narration of the Controverſy betwixt the Arch-Biſhops of *Ardmagh* and *Dublin*, touching the Primacy. 5. (*c*) A general Settlement of Livings upon Miniſters in *Ireland*, A. D. 1659. 6. (*d*) Rentalia Antiqua Epiſcopatuum *Alladenſis*, *Artfertenſis*, *Caſſilienſis*, *Corgagienſis*, *Clonenſis*, *Clonfortenſis*, *Derrienſis*, *Dublinienſis*, *Elphinenſis*, *Kildarenſis*, *Kilmorenſis*, *Laonenſis*, *Leghlenſis*, *Liſmorenſis*, et *Tuamenſis*. 7. (*e*) Literæ quædam de Re Eccleſiaſticâ *Hibernorum*.

Monaſteries.

In the ſecond (*f*) Volume of the *Monaſticon Anglicanum* we have a good Collection of Foundation-Charters, Deeds of Gift, *&c.* relating to ſome of the religious Houſes in *Ireland*: But all theſe were either Cells belonging to ſome great Abbies in *England*, or were endow'd by ſome honourable Families of that Kingdom. Sir *James Ware* has given the Title of *an Account of the Monaſteries of* Ireland, *of their Original and Antiquities* to the (*g*) largeſt Chapter in his Book of *Antiquities*: Wherein he conſiders the Titles of Dedication, Founders, and Benefactors, Rules and Orders, of each of theſe in their proper Provinces and Dioceſes: And in

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(*y*) Col. Trin. *Dublin.* Fol. B. 40. (*z*) Ibid. G. 110. (*a*) Ibid. B. 44. (*b*) Ibid. D. 42. (*c*) Inter MSS. D. *Dudl. Loftus*, n. 90. (*d*) p. D. Epiſc. *Clogher*, inter MSS. D. *Madden*, 4° n. 8. (*e*) Bibl. *Chandois.* 4° Theol. n. 22. (*f*) Fol. *Lond.* 1661. (*g*) Cap. 26.

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(*h*) another he beſtows the like pains on the Cathedral Churches in this Kingdom. Upon this Bottom, Monſieur *Alemand* built his (*i*) *Hiſtoire Monaſtique d'* Irlande; which has been very lately augmented into a more full-grown Diſcourſe under the Title of *Monaſticon* (*k*) *Hibernicum*. The Anonymous Publiſher of this, very modeſtly, owns that the forementionʼd *French* Author did not only lay the Foundation of the Work, but alſo provided moſt of the Materials; and acknowledges that ʼtis an eaſy matter *to improve upon the Undertakings of others*, &c. And yet he will not allow it to be callʼd a bare *Tranſlation*; becauſe of the many Additions and Alterations that have been made in it. As it now ſtands, it pretends to give its Readers a perfect and full View of, 1. All the Abbies, Priories, Nunneries, and other Regular Communities which were in that Kingdom. 2. The Time when, and the Titles under which, they were founded. 3. The Name and Quality of their Founders. 4. The Provinces, Counties, Cities or Towns, in which they were ſeated. 5. The ſeveral Regular Orders to which they belongʼd, and the moſt remarkable Circumſtances relating to their Foundation and Suppreſſion. 6. Hiſtorical and Critical Obſervations and Draughts of their ſeveral Habits, with a Map of *Ireland*. The Foundation-Charters of a great many of theſe Monaſteries are in the Poſſeſſion of the preſent worthy (*kk*) Biſhop of *Clogher*.

FOUR ſeveral ſorts of *Monaſtick Rules* were found in an old Manuſcript (and ſo very ancient *Iriſh*, that it was hard for the moſt expert Mo- Monaſtick Rules.

(*h*) Cap. 29. (*i*) 12° *Pariſ* 1690. (*k*) 8° *Lond.* 1622. (*kk*) Inter MSS. *D. Madden*, 4° num. 9.

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Duke of *Chardois*'s Library: And elſewhere we have the (*d*) Maternal Genealogies and Degrees of theſe *Iriſh* Saints; their ſacred Antiquity, and Alphabetical Catalogue; the Genealogies of St. *Patrick*, and other Saints; as alſo (*e*) *Vindiciæ* Scotorum *Veterum et Sanctorum Indigenarum* Hiberniæ; *contra* H. Boethium, Geo. Buchananum, &c. Old Hymns in the Praiſe of ſeveral of theſe are innumerable. All that is Hiſtorical in them more at large, and leſs fabulouſly related in their Lives.

B. Æneas. BISHOP *Æneas* or *Engus*, Son of *Oengobhan*, about the cloſe of the Eighth Century, wrote a Martyrology in *Iriſh* Verſe; which (ſays Sir *J. Ware*) is ſtill extant. To this a Supplement was afterwards added by *Murry* or *Marian O Gorman*; who was Abbot of *Knock* near *Lowth* in the Year 1171. *Colganus* (*f*) having taken notice of the vaſt Numbers of Homonymous Saints in ſeveral old Martyrologies (wherein are twenty-three *Columbas*, twenty-four *Columbans*, about one hundred and twenty *Colmans*, &c.) concludes his ſtrange Account with this more amazing one from *Engus*: *Et licet magna et mira hæc multitudo meritò videatur, exigua tamen videbitur comparatione majoris multitudinis Homonymorum quos* S. Ængusſius Keledeus (*qui ante Octingentos et Septuaginta annos floruit*) *Libro ſecundo ſuorum Opuſculorum producit. Ibi enim inter* 62. *Sanctorum Homonymorum Claſſes, totidem Capitibus comprehenſas, recenſet* Mochumios, 34. Moluanos, 37. Molaſſios *ſive* Laſreanos, 43. Mochuanos, 58. *et* Colmanos *ſupra ducentos: quos omnes ex adjecta locorum, in quibus coluntur, et Parentum diverſitate indicat eſſe plane diverſos.*

(*d*) Fol. Col. Trin. *Dublin.* D. 19. (*e*) Ibid. c. 49. (*f*) Præf. ad Acta SS. *Hib.* p. 3.

John

John Vicar of *Tinmouth*'s (g) great Magazin of the *British* Saints has good ſtore of *Iriſh*: Which (h) Sir *James Ware* is of opinion, he borrow'd from *Iriſh* Writers, *changing only the Stile.* His *Sanctilogium*, here cenſured, is only an Abſtract (as I have already obſerv'd in my *Engliſh* and *Scottiſh* Libraries) of his *Hiſtoria Aurea.* Of this Writer, and the *Engliſh* Plagiary from him, the late learned Dr. *Smith* has left this juſt Character: (i) *Vitas Sanctorum* Angliæ, Walliæ, Scotiæ *et* Hiberniæ, *in variis Libris ſparſas, in unum Corpus redegit. Opus ſane ob reliquias genuinæ Antiquitatis ex membranis cariosis, quas Vir diligentiſſimus verſaverat excerptas, et in illa grandi fabularum et quiſquiliarum mole reperiendas non parvi æſtimandum. Hujus Induſtriæ laudem in ſe inhoneſtis artibus derivaturus ſurrepturuſque* Johannes (k) Capgravius *multa decurtavit et reſecuit, ac more Plagiorum variis modis immutavit, ut ipſius ingenii fœtus haberetur. Floruit* A. D. 1366, *ut optimè ex* Boſtono Buriensi *probat* R. R. *Uſſerius.* Amongſt *Tinmouth*'s Saints, the chief of thoſe that relate to this Kingdom are *Bridget, Aidan, Peranus, Patrick,* with a particular Legend on his Purgatory, *Columba, Modwenna, Fiacer, Aidan* the Biſhop, *Malachias, Benignus, Columbanus, Finanus,* who is alſo call'd *Winninus.* J. Tinmouth.

Auguſtine Magraidan, Canon of the Priory of All-Saints, in the County of *Longford,* wrote the Lives of the *Iriſh* Saints; and continued a Chronicle (begun by ſome of the ſame Houſe) to his own time: Part of which I have in Manuſcript with Additions after his death; (which happen'd in the Year 1405.) ſays (l) Sir *James Ware.* This undoubtedly is the ſame with that in his Grace A. Magraidan.

(g) MS. *Cotton.* Tiberius, E. 1. (h) De Script. p. 27. (i) Hiſt. Bibl. *Cotton.* p. 40. (k) In *Nova Legenda Angliæ,* Fol. *Lond.* 1526. (l) De Script. p. 22.

the Duke of *Chandois*'s Library, under the Title of (*m*) *Collectanea* Magraithi Mac' Gawna *de Genealogiis Sanctorum* Hiberniæ.

Meſſingham. In this large Field *Thomas Meſſingham* pick'd up his (*n*) *Florilegium Sanctorum* Hiberniæ; which gave occaſion to *Dempſter*'s Book of Pyracy, which he calls (*o*) *Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica Gentis* Scotorum *Libris* XIX. *quâ viri Sanctitate, Literis, Dignitatibus, toto orbe illuſtres, et familiæ etiam* Scoticæ *in varias Urbes tranſmiſſæ*, &c. *recenſentur*; whereof ſome account has been given in the *Scotch* Hiſtorical Library. This Prize was retaken, with Repriſals in abundance, by *John Colgan*, an *Iriſh* Frier Mendicant and Divinity Lecturer in the Univerſity of *Louvain*; who publiſh'd three large Volumes of the Lives of ſome hundreds of Saints that are ſuppos'd to have been born or bred (or, at leaſt, who liv'd ſome Years) in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The two former of theſe, though laſt Printed, he nam'd *Triadis* (*p*) *Thaumaturgæ, ſive Divorum* Patricii, Columbæ, et Brigidæ, *trium veteris et majoris* Scotiæ *ſeu* Hiberniæ, *Sanctorum Inſulæ communium, Patronorum, Acta*. Into theſe he has tranſcrib'd all the (long and ſhort) Lives that he could meet with, either in Print or Manuſcript, which had been written of theſe three famous and contemporary Saints; ſaving that he has contented himſelf with laying before his Readers ſeven or eight of the moſt Bulky of thoſe of St. *Patrick*, which were all compil'd by that Apoſtle's own Diſciples, and which (he verily believes) contain all that's to be found in Sixty-ſix by other hands. His third Volume is call'd (*q*) *Acta Sanctorum Veteris et Majoris* Scotiæ *ſeu* Hiberniæ *Sanctorum Inſulæ, partim*

(*m*) 4° Hiſt. n. 28. (*n*) Fol. *Pariſ.* 1624. (*o*) 4° *Bonon.* 1627. (*p*) Fol. *Lovan.* 1647. (*q*) Fol. Ibid. 1645.

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ex variis per Europam MSS. Cod. exscripta, partim ex Antiquis Monumentis et probatis Authoribus eruta et congesta. In this last he has hook'd in most of the old Holy-Men and Women in *England* and *Scotland*: So that even *Dempster* himself could not be more intent on multiplying the *Scotch* Army of Saints and Martyrs, than *Colgan* of raising Recruits for that of his own Native Country. The reason that he (r) gives for this Augmentation of his Forces, is, because the antient Martyrologies of *Ireland* have recorded their Names as Persons (of both Sexes) naturaliz'd here by having Parish-Churches, and other Places of religious Worship, dedicated to their sacred Memories. On the other hand he's apprehensive that his Countrymen will blame him for omitting the lives of more *Irish* Saints than he has recorded. This Charge, he confesses, is just: But he hopes that the infinity of their Numbers, the multiplicity of Homonymous Saints, the loss of many antient Memoirs, and his own Exile in Foreign Parts, will be as just an Apology. Upon all the three Tomes, the Publisher has oblig'd us with very useful Notes; which explain the many mistaken and corrupted Names of Men and Places, wherewith Writings of this kind do generally abound: For the Copyers of them, being more intent on the preservation of the Miraculous Acts of their Countrymen than of the Antiquities of their Country, take least Care of the most valuable part of their Work.

DR. *Meredith Hanmer* is said to have written an (s) *Ephemeris* of the Saints of *Ireland*: But, my Author having not said where it was Printed, I suppose it to be yet in MS. or lost: Nor can I say any more of *Richard* (t) *Creagh* of *Limerick*; who M. Hanmer.

(r) In Præfat. ad Lect. (s) *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. I. Col. 279.
(t) *Ware*, de Script. p. 25.

wrote the like about 1570. Or D. *Rothe's* Account of the *Iriſh* Saints, not yet publiſh'd, which he call'd *Hierographia Hiberniæ*; of which (*u*) Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* (who had ſeen and quotes it) gives an obliging Character. That learned Arch-Biſhop himſelf has indeed given us an old Catalogue of the (*w*) *Iriſh* Saints from 433, to 664, which are there ſet in the three following Ranks. 1. Biſhops, Cotemporary with St. *Patrick*, no fewer than three hundred and fifty; and Founders of as many Churches. 2. Monks (moſtly Presbyters, but ſome Biſhops) under ſeveral Rules; in all 300. Amongſt whom are reckoned two *Brendans*, two *Finians*, &c. 3. Hermits or Anchorets of the like mixture; whereof *Ultan*, *Colman*, *Ædan*, &c. were Biſhops; and *Fechin*, *Colman*, *Cronan*, &c. Presbyters. To which may be added (*x*) *Henry Fitz-Simon*'s Catalogue of the chief Saints of *Ireland*; and another little Treatiſe (publiſh'd at the ſame Time and Place with that) by one who calls himſelf *Veridicus*, and calls his Book *Hiberniæ* (*y*). Vindiciæ adverſus *Dempſteram*. There's an old Vellum Manuſcript in the *Harleyan* Library, which bears the Title of *Libellus de Fundatione Eccleſiæ St. Petri Conſecratæ* Ratisbone *quæ vulgo* Weihſanpeter *dicitur*; *tractans de* Hiberniâ *et Sanctis* Hibernienſibus *quorum corpora requieſcunt*. There is alſo in the ſame place a Tranſlation of this Book in *High-Dutch* Metre.

MSS. THE Lives of a great many particular Saints are ſtill to be had in Manuſcript; ſeveral whereof ſeem not to have fallen in the Way of the foremention'd Collectors, and others carry that face of Antiquity, that they appear more to be depended

(*u*) Antiq. Brit. p. 386. (*w*) Ibid. p. 473. (*x*) 8° *Anno* 1621. (*y*) 8° Ibid. 1621.

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on, than thoſe which have hitherto been Publiſh'd. I ſhall therefore endeavour to point out to the Reader ſuch of theſe, as have come to my knowledge in an Alphabetical Order.

Abban, Abbat, he liv'd at the ſame time with Saint *Brendan*. One (*z*) of the MS. Copies of his Life ſays, that he was born *in* Ultoniâ, *quæ eſt quinta Pars* Hiberniæ. This wants the beginning; but another more complete ſeems to be in the *Bodleyan* (*a*) Library, under the name of *Abdon*. See *Ibar*. Abban.

Æd, Founder of the Monaſtery of *Enach Midbrinin* in the Country of *Muſcraytire* in the Province of *Munſter*; but afterwards made Biſhop of *Meath*, his native Country. The (*b*) Writer of his Life ſays, he died before St. *Columb*, and Sir *James Ware* more particularly acquaints us, that his Death happen'd on the tenth of *November*, 589. His Life begins (*c*) *Sanctus Epiſcopus* Aidus *filius* Brichij *de Nepotibus* Neil *oriundus fuit*. Æd.

Albe, he (as well as *Declan* and *Ibarus*) was forerunner to St. *Patrick*; and the Monaſtery of *Chell-Ruaid* in the Country of *Dalaraid*, where he was born, was built by (*d*) *Colman* according to his Directions. His Life begins, Albeus (*f*) *Epiſcopus virorum* Momonienſium *pater beatiſſimus et poſt* S. Patricium *Secundus Patronus*. In this we are told that he was much belov'd by (*e*) St. *Patrick*; who joyn'd with *Ængus*, King of *Munſter*, in making him Arch-Biſhop of *Caſhel*; he was indeed the firſt Biſhop of *Emly*, and died *September* the twelfth, A. D. 527. Albe.

Bar or *Finbar*, he was the firſt Biſhop of *Cork*; Bar.

(*z*) Cited by *Ware*, de Script. p. 28. and A-B. *Uſher*, Antiq. Brit. p. 410. (*a*) Inter MSS. *Bodl.* F. 11, 72. (*b*) Vid. *Uſſer.* Antiq. Brit. p. 498, 499. (*c*) *Ware*, de Script. (*d*) Ita *Uſſer.* ex vita ejus MS. Antiq. Brit. 414. (*e*) Ibid. p. 459. (*f*) Fol. Membr. Col. Trin. *Dublin.* D. 37.

there is the following (*n*) Admonition ſubſcrib'd by the Author, in Imitation of *Irenæus* and *Euſebius*, at the End of ſome of their Works: *Obſecro eos quicunque voluerint hos deſcribere libellos, imo potius adjuro per Chriſtum judicem ſeculorum, ut poſtquam diligenter deſcripſerint, conferant et emendent cum omni diligentiâ ad exemplar unde extraxerunt, et hanc quoque adjurationem in hoc loco ſubſcribant.* *Adamnanus*'s Life of St. *Columba* ſeems to have been tranſcrib'd by *Simeon*, a *Scot*; who was put upon writing the Life himſelf by King *Alexander* the Second: And perhaps that large (*o*) Volume of the ſame Life in the *Iriſh* Tongue, ſaid to be written by *Magnus* or *Manus* (Son of *Hugh*) *O Donnel* of *Tyrconnel*, may prove only a Tranſlation of the ſame. In the Weſtern Iſles of *Scotland*, two Copies of St. *Columb*'s Life were met with by (*p*) Mr. *Martin*; which, he ſays, were written in the *Iriſh* Character: The one in the Cuſtody of *John Mackneal*, and the other kept by *Mac-Donald* of *Benbecula*. Mr. *Sacheverel* alſo mentions a (*q*) MS. Book of above three hundred antient Inſcriptions at *I. Columbkil*, communicated to the Earl of *Argyle* in King *Charles* the Second's Time, which (if ſtill in Being) may probably give ſome Light into the Hiſtory of this Saint. *Adamnanus* cites a former Life written by *Cummenius Albus*. In the *Bodleyan* (*qq*) Library are the Works of *Columkill*, or St. *Columbus* in Verſe, containing ſome Account of his own Life, his Exhortation to Princes, and his Prophecies: Alſo the Sayings and Prophecies of *Congallus*, *Mongan*, *Brenan*, and ſome

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(*n*) Vid. Epiſt. *Hib.* Syll. p. 43, 44, et 130. (*o*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 24. (*p*) Deſcript. of Weſtern Iſlands, &c. p. 264. (*q*) Account of the Iſle of *Man*, &c. p. 132. (*qq*) MSS. *Laud.* D. 17.

others.

others. It is an old *Vellum Manuſcript*, conſiſting of an hundred and forty Pages, in the form of a Muſick-Book. See more in the *Scotch* (r) Hiſtorical Library.

Columbanus, a Native of *Leinſter*, died Abbat of *Bobi*, near *Naples*, *November* the twenty firſt, 615. His Life, with ſome of his Homilies, is publiſh'd by *Tho. Meſſingham*, in his *Florilegium Inſ. Sanctorum*. 'Tis alſo written by *Jonas*, Abbat of *Luxnel* in *Burgundy*, who liv'd in 640. and is himſelf reckoned an *Iriſhman* by *Trithemius*. This and others of *Jonas*'s Pieces are falſly aſcrib'd to *Bede*, and publiſh'd in his Works. Columbanus.

Coeman or *Comman* (as his Life calls him) was born in *Ulſter*, bred under St. *Finian*; who ſent him to plant Chriſtianity in *Conaught*. Here he founded the famous Abby of *Ros-common*; once a Biſhop's Seat, but now annex'd to *Elphin*. Comman.

Congal, the firſt Abbat of *Bangor*, dy'd *May* the Tenth, 600. His Life begins; *Beatus ac Venerabilis Abbas* (s): And it ſays, that in his Monaſtery (t) of *Beanchur*, in the *Ardes* of *Ulſter*, and in the Cells thereunto belonging, he had 3000 Monks. *Ab illo*, ſays (u) Arch-biſhop *Uſher*, *Cell. Congail. ad* Dublinienſem *ſpectans Archiepiſcopum nomen olim accepit, quam hodie* Saynkill *appellamus*. Congal.

Cronan, Abbat (ſometimes call'd Biſhop) of *Roſſcrea*, flouriſh'd in the Year 580. and dy'd (in what Year uncertain) *April* the twenty-eighth. His Life begins: (w) *Gloriоſus Abbas Cronanus*. This tells us that he was Son of *Odran*; and that he did abundance of Miracles in his Monaſtery of Cronan.

(r) P. 232, &c. (s) Col. Trin. *Dublin*. D. 37. (t) Antiq. Brit. p. 472. (u) Epiſt. *Hib*. Syll. n. 48. et Antiq. Brit. p. 494. (w) *Ware*; de Script. p. 27.

(x) *Roſs-*

(x) *Roſs-Cree*; which is now in the County of *Tipperary*, and was given by King *Edward* the Firſt to *Edmund Butler*, Earl of *Carrick*, in the Year 1281.

Cuthbert. *Cuthbert*, conſecrated Biſhop of *Lindisfarn*, in the Year 684. is ſaid by (y) ſome to have been born at *Kenamuſe*; by others at *Kells*, and others at *Kilmancudrick* near *Dublin*. As an *Iriſhman*, he had his Life written by *Matthew* (z) *O Heney*, Arch-biſhop of *Caſſels*, in the Year 1200. as alſo by *Malachy* (a) *O Mongair* (St. *Bernard*'s great Correſpondent) who dy'd in the Year 1148. Beſides theſe, there are two more in the *Cotton* Library, which bear the ſame Title of (b) *Liber de vitâ Sancti* Cuthberti, Lindisfarnenſis *Epiſcopi, de Hiſtorijs* Hibernorum *excerptus*. And a ſhort Abſtract (in one (c) Folio-Page) under the Title of *Libellus de Ortu beati* Cudberti, *ex Hiſtorijs* Hibernorum *decerptas*.

Declan. *Declan*, the firſt Biſhop of *Ardmore*, dy'd the twenty-fourth of *July*, the day whereon his Feſtival is ſtill kept; but in what Year my (d) Author does not inform me: But that he was one of the four Biſhops, who were Forerunners to St. *Patrick*, and that he preached the Goſpel here in the Year 402. Mr. *Flaherty* (e) is poſitive. His (f) Anonymous Life is imperfect in the beginning; but the Writer, it appears, liv'd ſoon after him. In it he aſſures us that his Saint was born in the Country of *Breg*, in *Eaſt-Meath*.

(x) *Uſſer*. Antiq. Brit. p. 502. (y) *Ware*, de Script. p. 11, 12. (z) Id. de Archiep. *Caſſel*. p. 3. (a) Id. de Script. p. 20. (b) *Vitellius*, D. 14. et *Titus*, A. 2. (c) Bibl. *Chandois*, Fol. Hiſt. n. 42. (d) *Ware*, de Script. p. 27. (e) *Ogygia*, p. 28. (f) *Uſſer*, Antiq. Brit. p. 362. Vid. et p. 408, 409, 417.

Edan,

Edan, or *Moedoch*, firſt Biſhop of *Fernes*, died *January* the thirty-firſt, 631. We have (g) two Manuſcript Lives of this Saint; whereof the one begins, *Fuit quidam vir Nobilis in Regionibus* Connactorum. And the other, *Fuit quidam vir Nobilis in partibus* Hiberniæ. Arch-Biſhop (h) *Uſher* blames *John* of *Tinmouth* and *Capgrave* for miſcalling St. *Laſreanus* by the Name of *Moloſſus* in this Saint's Life; whereas the *Ulſter* Annals make *Laiſre* and *Moluiſſe* ſeveral Perſons, though both of *Daiminis*. Both theſe Biographers conclude their Lives of this Saint in the ſame Words: *Sanctus iſte in Vita S.* David Aidanus *vocatur, in Vita vero ſua* Aidus *dicitur: et apud* Meneviam *in Eccleſiâ S.* David *appellatur* Moedock *quod eſt* Hibernicum. The learned Prelate obſerves that *Edan* was Metropolitan of *Leinſter* at *Fernes*; from whence, ſays he, the Dignity ſeems to have been tranſlated (as it was hither from *Slebhty*) to *Kildare* and thence to *Dublin*. Edan.

Ende, Abbat of *Arran*, liv'd about the Year 490. His Life begins; (i) *Mirabilis Deus Omnipotens*. The forementioned learned Prelate (k) takes notice that this *Ende* (or *Enna airne*, that is, *Enna* of *Aran*, as the *Iriſh* call him) is ſaid in his Life, to have been Son to *Conal Deyre*, Prince of *Oriel* in *Ulſter*, and *Brig*, Daughter to a Prince of *Connacht*. Ende.

Fechin, Abbat of *Foure* or *Faboir*. His Life was written by (his Cotemporary) the wiſe *Aileran*, who died in the Year 654. It begins, (l) *Sanctus ac venerabilis Abbas* Fechinus. He is call'd by the *Iriſh*, *Feichin Fabair*, or *Feichin* of *Foury*, Fechin.

(g) *Ware*, de Script. p. 25. (h) Antiq. Brit. p. 490, 498. 499. (i) *Ware*, de Script. p. 28. (k) Antiq. Brit. p. 498. (l) *Ware*, de Script. p. 28.

or

or *Balle-leabar*, where he liv'd. From this Abbat, a fair Mannor in the County of *Lowth* (belonging to the Arch-Biſhop of *Ardmagh*) has the Name of *Tearmuin-Fechin*, that is *Aſylum Fechinianum*. Arch-Biſhop (*m*) *Uſher* ſays he dy'd, *A. D.* 664.

Fiachre. *Fiachre*, nobly deſcended, liv'd a Hermit in *France* about the Year 622. His Life is written by ſeveral; we have it in MS. in *John* of *Tinmouth*'s Collection; and printed by *Capgrave* and (*n*) *Surius*. All of theſe take notice of Women being forbidden to come in his Church or Mill; which Paſſage *Cambrenſis* aſcribes to St. *Fechin*.

Finan. *Finan*. Wallico *nomine*, ſays Arch-Biſhop (*o*) *Uſher*, Winninus: *Ut enim* Fin Hibernis, *ita* Gwyn *et* Win Cambro-Britannis *album denotat*. He was Abbat of *Ceanbeticb*, and died on the Seventh of *April*, in what Year we know not; but are well inform'd that he was Cotemporary with St. *Brendan*. There are two *Manuſcript* Copies of his Life, the one whereof begins, (*p*) *Fuit vir Vitæ venerabilis*. The other, Finanus *Sanctus*, *de plebe quæ* Corcudubne *dicitur ortus fuit*.

Finbar. *Finbar*, firſt Biſhop of *Cork*, he liv'd (*q*) about the Year 600. and his Feſtival is kept on the twenty-ſeventh of *September*. His *Manuſcript* Life begins, (*r*) *Sanctus Dei Electus*. He is ſometimes call'd S. *Bar*.

Findan. *Findan*, Son of an *Iriſh* Prince, fled from the *Danes* in the Year 795. and turn'd Hermit in *Germany*; where he dy'd. See his Life in (*s*) *Goldaſtus*.

(*m*) Antiq. Brit. p. 501. (*n*) Tom. 7. Aug. 30. Vid. et *Uſſer*. Antiq. Brit. p. 488. (*o*) Ibid. p. 494. (*p*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 27. (*q*) Id. ibid. p. 28. (*r*) Fol. Membr. Col. Trin. *Dublin*. D. 37. (*s*) Script. *Alamann*. Tom. 1. p. 318.

Finian,

Finian, Biſhop (or Abbat) of *Clonard*, died *December* the Twelfth, 552. His (*t*) Life begins, *Fuit vir Nobilis in* Hiberniæ *partibus*. Finian.

Fintan, Senior, Abbat of *Clonenach* near *Wexford*, died *February* the Seventeenth, 603. His Anonymous Life begins, (*u*) Fintanus *Sanctus*, *filius* Crumthini. Fintan, Senior.

Fintan, Junior, or *Munnu*, died *October* the twenty-firſt, 635. His (*w*) Life begins, *Fuit vir Vitæ venerabilis*, *nomine* Munnu. Fintan, Junior.

Flannan, Biſhop of *Killaloe*, in the Year 639. His Life begins, (*x*) *Fuit vir Vitæ venerabilis*, Flananus *nomine*. Flannan.

Furſeus. Beſides what venerable (*y*) *Bede* has recorded of the Viſions of this Saint, whom he makes an *Iriſh-Scot*; Arch-Biſhop (*z*) *Uſher* quotes a Manuſcript Life elder than *Bede*; and another publiſh'd by (*a*) *A. Du Cheſne*. Furſeus.

Gall, died Abbat of St. *Gall* in *Switzerland*, *October* the Sixteenth, 635. *Wallafrid Strabo* wrote his Life, extant in *Surius*: He and (*b*) others vouch him to be *Iriſh*; though *Dempſter* reckons him amongſt his own Countrymen. Gall.

Ita, *Ida* or *Ide*, Abbeſs of *Cluaincredil*. Her (*c*) Life was written by one who liv'd (about her time) in the cloſe of the Sixth Century. Ita, Ida or Ide.

Ivorus, *Ibarus* or *Ibar*. In his (*d*) Life we are told, that he was born in *Ulſter*; and that his Siſter married to *Cormac*, King of *Leinſter*, was Mother to St. *Abban*. But his Reſidence was firſt Ivorus, Ibarus or Ibar.

(*t*) Col. Trin. *Dublin*. D. 37. (*u*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 27. (*w*) Col. Trin. *Dublin*. D. 37. (*x*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 28. (*y*) Hiſt. Eccleſ. Lib. 3. Cap. 19. (*z*) Antiq. Brit. p. 381. (*a*) Hiſt. *Franc*. Fol. Par. 1636. p. 637. Vid. et Bibl. *Cotton*. *Claudius*, B. 1. et *Otho*, A. 18. (*b*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 8. (*c*) Id. ibid. p. 6. (*d*) *Uſſer*. Antiq. Brit. p. 507.

converted *Conal* the Red (or *Colman Derig*) Prince of *Ulſter*; who before had forced St. *Columb* into perpetual Baniſhment.

Lugid or Molua. *Lugid* or *Molua*, Abbat of *Clonfert*, died the Fourth of *Auguſt*, in the Year 609. The (r) Anonymous Writer of his Life (which we have in the *College* Library at *Dublin*) ſays that he was a Leper twenty Years.

Manchanus. *Manchanus*, Founder of the Monaſtery of Regular Canons at *Mobill* in the County of *Letrim*, died in the Year 652. (s) His Life is ſuppos'd to have been written by *Richard*, Arch-Biſhop of *Ardmagh*. The *Ulſter* Annals call him *Manchenus*; and others *Manichæus*: Whereupon 'tis obſerv'd that the Hereticks *Manichees* and *Menahem* (2 *Kings* xv. 14.) King of *Iſrael* have their Names from the ſame original Word ſignifying, *The Comforter*. *Nazarenus* begs of his *Megaletor*, to enquire amongſt his learned Acquaintance of the *Iriſh* College at *Louvain*, who is *Manchanus*, a Writer who ſhines much in the Margin of his famous four Goſpels; *concerning whom* (ſays he) *though there be many of this Name, I have my own Conjectures.* Having juſt learned what this fanciful Writer thought of *Marianus*, *Columbanus*, &c. I imagin'd that he was of Opinion that *Manchanus* muſt have been a *Servant* or *Lover* of the Iſle of *Man*: But his learned Friend (and mine) Mr. *Wanley*, lately informed me, that he only gueſſed that *Manchanus* was a Corruption of *Monachanus*, and that the Man *whoſe Praiſes are in his* four *Goſpels* was a Canon Regular of *Monaghan*. The Reader will judge, whether Arch-Biſhop *Uſher*'s Conjectures, or Mr. *Toland*'s, are the more probable.

(r) *Ware*, de Script. p. 28. (s) *Uſſer*. Antiq. Brit. p. 502. *Marcenog.*

Mocoemog, Abbat of *Liath*, died the Thirteenth day of *March*, 656. His Life begins, (*t*) *Beatiſſimus Abbas* Mocoemog. This mentions, as one of the ſeveral of that Name who were his Cotemporaries, one Biſhop *Colman*, who reſided in his Monaſtery call'd *Dair-mor*, or the *Great Wood*, in the Province of *Munſter*. Mocoemog.

Mochua, of noble Deſcent in *Conaught*, died the twenty-fourth of *December*, in the Year 638. His Life begins, (*u*) *Clarus genere vir erat, nomine* Mochua. Mochua.

Modwen or *Monimna*, two Saints were of this Name. One died the Sixth of *July*, 518. The other liv'd about the Year 640. The Lives of both are jumbled into one by (*w*) *Concubran*, who lived before the End of the Twelfth Century. Sir *James Ware* had this tranſcrib'd out of the *Cotton* Library; which (with another of the ſame) is ſtill extant in that of the D. of (*x*) *Chandois*: Where we have alſo an old Hymn to St. *Modwen*. *Concuban* (in her Life) ſays ſhe built her Monaſtery of Boards (*Tabulis dedolatis*) becauſe the *Scots* or *Iriſh* had not then any (*Macerias*) Stone-Buildings. He likewiſe acquaints us, that ſhe liv'd at the ſame time with St. *Patrick*; and founded one Nunnery (of 150 Virgins, whereof ſhe was Abbeſs) at *Fochard*, and another at *Chellsleve*. We have another *Manuſcript* Copy of the Life of St. *Modwen* in the *Bodleyan* (*y*) Library; which is written in the old *French* Language. Modwen.

Moling, the ſecond Biſhop or Arch-Biſhop of *Fornes*, died the Seventeenth day of *June*, in the Moling.

(*t*) Col. Trin. *Dublin*. D. 37. Vid. Antiq. Brit. p. 497. (*u*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 29. (*w*) Id. ibid. p. 21. (*x*) 4° Hiſt. n. 76. et Fol. Hiſt. n. 39. (*y*) Inter MSS. *Digb*. n. 34.

Year 697. The Writer of his Life ſays he wrote Prophecies (in *Iriſh* Verſe) of the Battles and Deaths of the Kings of *Ireland* down to the end of Time. (z) His Life begins, *De Auſtrali* Lagenienſium *Plagâ, quæ dicitur* Kenſelach.

Munnu. *Munnu*: In his Life (mention'd already in *Fintan*, Junior) we have an account of a remarkable Judgment on the King's Son, who revil'd him in the Synod of *Leighlin*; wherein he ſeems to have preſided.

S. Patrick. *Patrick*, firſt Biſhop of *Ardmagh*, and the great Apoſtle of *Ireland*, came hither in the Year 432. retired in 465. and died the Seventeenth of *March* in the Year 492. Innumerable are the Authors who have been ambitious of the Honour of writing the Life of this mighty Saint; of which *Colganus* (from his large Collection of all that he met with in his *Trias Thaumaturga* already mentioned) may juſtly be reckoned the Chief. Multitudes of Anonymous Writers of this Life remain ſtill in the Libraries of *England* and *Ireland*; few whereof were (in all likelihood) known to *Colganus*. Of theſe (*a*) Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* had, beſides an antient one in *Iriſh*, two more in *Latin*: Whereof the one begins, Patricius *qui vocatur et* Succet: The other, *Glorioſus Confeſſor* Patricius. To theſe may be added, 1. (*b*) *Vita, Miracula et Purgatorium, S.* Patricij. 2. (*c*) *Liber de pœnis Purgatorij, S.* Patricij, *ubi de ejus vitâ et Miraculis.* 3. *Vita S.* Patricij *anonyma, in Bibliothecâ* Bodleyanâ. 4. *Vita ſeptima S.* Patricij (a long one in three Parts) *in Colganus*, &c. This is cited as Anonymous, and of our own growth, by (*d*) Arch-Bi-

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(z) *Ware*, de Script. p. 8. et 27. (*a*) Id. ibid. p. 25. (*b*) Bibl. *Bodl.* MSS. *Digb.* n. 34. (*c*) Ibid. n. 172. (*d*) Antiq. Brit. p. 336. et alibi.

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ſhop *Uſher*. 5. *S.* Patricij (*e*) *Nativitas, Parentes, et Patria*. The like Abſtract of the Life and Miracles of this Saint was long ſince given, in eight ſhort Chapters, by (*f*) *Nennius*, whoſe Faith, in theſe Matters, ſeems to have been of a larger ſize than Mr. *O Flaherty*'s. The laſt mentioned Gentleman (*g*) quotes his laſt Will publiſh'd in *Iriſh* Verſe; wherein he foretels of his own Reſurrection at *Raith-Keltair*, or *Down-Patrick*, and likewiſe propheſies that St. *Bridget* ſhould outlive him thirty Years. The Office uſed at the Celebration of his *Obit* is publiſh'd (*h*) amongſt others of the like kind. There is alſo an old Confeſſion aſcrib'd to St. *Patrick*, which diſcourſes of *Ireland* by the Name of (*i*) *Scotia*; and allows him to have had a Deacon for his Father; that his Grandfather was a Prieſt; and that he was brought Captive into *Ireland* before he was full ſixteen Years old. His pretended (*k*) Letter, Charter or Indulgence, to the Monks at *Glaſtenbury*; wherein he is made to give an account of his having finiſh'd his Work in *Ireland* in the Year 425, &c. is abundantly expoſed (as a Forgery) by (*l*) Dr. *Stillingfleet*. 6. *Vita S.* Patricij, *Archiepiſcopi et Confeſſoris, Primatis totius* Hiberniæ *et Doctoris ejuſdem Gentis*, in the *Cottonian* (*m*) Library. 7. Arch-Biſhop (*n*) *Uſher* quotes another *Manuſcript* Life, written by an *Iriſhman*, which ſays that the forementioned Reſurrection would be at *Dunlege-glaiſſe*: Upon which a later *Engliſh* hand

(*e*) Vid. *Ogygia*, Par. 3. cap. 84. (*f*) Hiſt. Brit. cap. 54. to 61. incluſ. (*g*) *Ogygia*, p. 247. Vid. et *Uſſer*. Antiq. Brit. p. 320, et 458. (*h*) Fol. *Pariſ.* 1620. Vid. et *Uſſer*. Antiq. Brit. p. 352, et 436. (*i*) Ibid. p. 381. (*k*) *Creſſy*'s Church Hiſtory, Fol. 1668. Lib. 2. cap. 1. (*l*) Orig. Brit. cap. 5. p. 14, &c. (*m*) *Vitellius*, E. 7. (*n*) Antiq. Brit. p. 465.

confecrated Biſhop. This was not written by *Jocelin*; who never mentions St. *Patrick* in his Ecclesiastical Hiſtory. 14. Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* himſelf had once Thoughts of collecting all Treatiſes, more or leſs, extant on St. *Patrick*, and publiſhing them under the Title of, (g) *Magno Patricio aliorum Opuſcula*. Mr. *Camden* had told him that he ſomewhere met with his Epiſtles to the Monks of *Glaſtonbury*. 15. Of St. *Patrick* (as well as of *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, &c.) much may be ſeen in the large Volume, (*b*) *De Antiquitate urbis Lucifer B. Mariæ Glaſtoniæ*, written by *John*, a Monk of that Church; who continues *William* of *Malmeſbury*'s Account down to the Year 1400. 16. *Guil. Tyreus* (or Dr. *Terry*) wrote a Panegyrick on St. *Patrick*; which is cited and ſupplied by Arch-Biſhop (*i*) *Uſher*.

Ruadan. *Ruadan*, died *April* the Fifteenth, 584. His Life begins, (*k*) *Sanctus* Ruadanus *de Nobilibus Parentibus*. This (*l*) Life tells us that he was one of St. *Finian*'s Scholars, at *Clunimiduaid*.

Samthan. *Samthan*, Abbeſs of *Clonbrone*, died the Nineteenth day of *December*, 739. Her Life begins, (*m*) *Sancta et Venerabilis Virgo*.

Senan. *Senan*, Biſhop of *Inis-cathy*, died the Firſt of *March*, 544. the ſame day with St. *David*, Patron of *Wales*. His Life was written by St. *Colman*, Biſhop of *Cloyne*. (*n*) Another Anonymous begins, Senanus *de Nobilibus Parentibus*, &c. Inſtead of this, *Colganus* has only given us an old monkiſh Rhyme, or *Latin* Hymn; which has little or nothing of his Hiſtory in it.

(g) Vid. Epiſt. *Camd.* p. 145. (*b*) Bibl. *Cott. Tiberius*, A. 5. (*i*) Relig. of antient *Iriſh*, p. 21. (*k*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 27. (*l*) *Uſſer*. Antiq. Brit. p. 471. (*m*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 29. (*n*) Id. ibid. p. 6. et 27.

Tatbey,

Tathey, Martyr. His Life is in *John* of *Tinmouth*. Tathey.

Tigernach, Biſhop of *Cluanatois*, now *Clones*, in the County of *Monaghan*, died *April* the Fifth, 550. His Life begins, (o) *Venerabilis Præſul* Tigernacus, *Regali ex progenie Natus, Nepos* Echachi *Regis*. Tigernach.

Virgilius, the Apoſtle and firſt Biſhop of *Carinthia*, had his Life written by a Scholar of *Everhard*, Biſhop of *Salsburg*; which is publiſh'd by *Caniſius*. It begins, *Beatiſſimus* Virgilius in Hiberniâ *inſulâ de Nobili ortus Proſapiâ, literarum ſtudiis ita animum applicavit, ut inter Doctos ſui temporis atque Climatis doctiſſimus haberi potuiſſet*. About the Year 748. he fell under the Cenſure of Pope *Zachary* (p), for aſſerting the Doctrine of *Antipodes*. Virgilius.

WHETHER many or moſt of theſe may not be already publiſh'd I cannot certainly tell; but am very ſure that ſome of *Meſſingham*'s and *Colgan*'s begin with the ſame Words, and are often ſaid to have been tranſcrib'd from thoſe very Copies, to which we are referr'd by Sir *James Ware*: But this is ſo far from rendring our *Manuſcripts* uſeleſs or of no value, that it highly enhances their Price. We have already obſerv'd how liable *Popiſh* Tranſcribers and *Amanuenſes* are to Miſtakes in the proper Names of Perſons and Places; and the beſt Helps we have for the rectifying of theſe (which are never more numerous than in Copies ſent to Editors at a diſtance, and in haſte) muſt be had, either from the Original Compoſures of the Authors themſelves, or the firſt and earlieſt Copies of them.

(o) *Ware*, de Script. p. 6, et 27. (p) Epiſt. *Hib.* Syll. p. 49.

CHAP. V.

Of the Regiſter Books of Cathedrals, Monaſteries, &c.

Sir James Ware.

OF the Original Foundation and prime Antiquities of our Cathedral Churches (not only of thoſe that ſtill retain that Denomination, but of ſuch as are either quite demoliſh'd or dwindled into Parochial) (*a*) Sir *J. Ware* has given us an elaborate Account: But there are many particulars in the ſeveral Regiſter-Books of theſe, and other Corporations, which will be of ſingular Uſe to our *Iriſh* Hiſtorian. Thoſe that I find quoted, and appeal'd to, as Authentick Evidence, are, 1. *Ardmagh*. The Regiſter-Books of the Prelates of this Metropolitical Church are almoſt entirely extant to this Day, as far back as (*b*) *Octavian de Palatio*; who died in the Year 1513. And there are conſiderable Remnants of five of his Predeceſſors, *viz. Nich. Fleming*, *John Swayne*, *John Prene*, *John Mey* and *John Bole*; the laſt of which died in the Year 1470, and *Nicholas Fleming* entred in 1404. In *Octavian*'s we have Occurrences of much elder Times taken notice of and Recorded, (as particularly) part of the Decrees of the Provincial Synod of *Drogheda* under Primate *Abraham O Conellon*, who died in the Year 1270. There are ſome ſhort Collections out of this Regiſter in

(*a*) Antiq. cap. 29. (*b*) *Ware*, de Præſul. (Edit. Angl.) p. 13, 15, 16, & 17.

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the (*c*) *Chandois* Library. 2. *Dublin*. There is a large Manuſcript Volume of the Chapter Acts of both the Cathedrals belonging to this See in the (*d*) College-Library; and, in the Arch-Biſhop's own Cuſtody, the famous Collection of Records belonging to the Church of St. *Patrick* frequently cited and appeal'd to (by Arch-Biſhop *Uſher*, Sir *James Ware* and others) under the Title of (*e*) *Grede mihi*. The *Black Book* of the Cathedral of *Chriſts-Church* is cited by (*f*) Sir *James Ware*, from the firſt Biſhop of that See to the laſt: And both he and (*g*) *Uſher* obſerv'd that part of it which contains the Acts of Arch-Biſhop *Allen* to be particularly Curious; as having ſome of the Prelate's own Notes and Remarks on the Tranſactions of former times. The Arch-Biſhop quotes from it this very odd Paſſage (*h*) *Fornices ſive volte fuerunt fundate per* Danos *ante adventum St.* Patricij *ad* Hiberniam: *et tunc temporis* Eccleſia Chriſti *non fuerat fundata nec conſtructa prout nunc eſt. Quapropter St.* Patricius *celebravit Miſſam in uno fornice ſeu voltâ, qui in hodiernum diem appellatur Fornix ſive Volta St.* Patricij. Hence (ſays (*i*) Mr. *O Flaherty*) we may learn what ſort of ſtuff is in its Compoſition; ſince 'tis well known that the name of a *Dane* was never heard of till about the Year 570, nor did any of that Nation ever ſet his foot upon *Iriſh* Ground, till four hundred Years after St. *Patrick*'s Arrival. The *White Book*, concerning the Affairs of this Cathedral was written by *Tho. Fich* (*ii*) Sub-prior who died there in 1517. He likewiſe probably wrote the Book of (*kk*) *Obits*; for

(*c*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 36. (*d*) Bibl. Col. Trin. *Dublin*. B. 40. (*e*) Vid. Epiſt. *Hib.* Sylog. p. 155. et *Ware*, præſul. *Dublin*. p. 4. (*f*) Id. Ibid. p. 1. et 11. (*g*) Antiq. *Brit*. p. 497. (*h*) Ibid. p. 449. (*i*) *Ogygia*, p. 43. (*ii*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 24. (*kk*) MSS. Bibl. Col. Trin. *Dublin*.

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the Character ſhews it to be written about that time. He was educated (*ll*) ſome time in *Oxford*. A Collection of Leaſes of the Lands belonging to this Church may be ſeen in the (*k*) College Library. 3. *Meath*. A Catalogue of the Biſhops of this See was drawn up by (*l*) *Geo. Cogley*, ſome time a Civilian in *Oxford*, and afterwards Regiſter of the Eccleſiaſtical Court in this Dioceſe. He begins it with *Simon Rochfort*, the firſt *Engliſh* Biſhop of the See in the Year 1194, and ends with *Hugh Inge*, who was conſecrated in the Year 1511. It fell into Biſhop *Uſher*'s hand, when he was Biſhop here; and was by him communicated to Sir *James Ware*, as ſerviceable in his compiling the Hiſtory of the Prelates. 4. *Clogher*. *Patrick Culin* Biſhop of this See, with the help of *Rod. Caſſidy* his Arch-Deacon, compil'd a Regiſter of the antient Affairs of his Church. Out of this Sir *James* (*m*) *Ware*, as he confeſſes, had the greateſt part of what he ſays of that Biſhop's Predeceſſors. 5. *Cloyne*. I cannot well gueſs whether 'tis a Regiſter Book of this See, or ſome other antient Manuſcript kept there, whereof Mr. (*n*) *O Flaherty* gives the following Account: *In pervetuſto* Hibernico *Pergameno Sedis Epiſcopalis* Cluanenſis *cum aliis antiquis Monumentis, A. D.* 1627. *à* Conallo *filio* Kedei Mageoghagan Anglicè *reddito primam Coloniam in* Hiberniam *à* Partholano *deductam in* A.M. 1969, *incidiſſe traditur, poſt Eluvionem* 313, *et ætatis* Abrahæ 21. 6. *Leghlin*. I can with greater certainty than I could in the laſt mention'd Caſe, affirm, that there is a Book in the Duke of (*o*)

(*ll*) Ath. *Oxon.* Tom. 1. Col. 9. (*k*) MSS. Col. Trin. *Dublin.* G. 22. (*l*) Vid. *Athen. Oxon.* Tom. 1. Col. 10. (*m*) De præſul. Provinc. *Armach.* p. 36. Vid. et *Uſſer.* Antiq. Brit. F. 446. (*n*) *Ogygia*, Epiſt. Nuncup. p. 10. (*o*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 5.

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Chandois's Library, the Contents whereof do directly relate to the ſubject matter of this Chapter; it bears the Title of, *Exemplaria Chirographorum Epiſcoporum* Leghlinenſium *de Poſſeſſionibus et Libertatibus Burgenſium* Leghlinæ. 7. *Limerick*. In the Regiſtry of the Dean of this Church there is a (*p*) ſurvey (taken upon the Oaths of twelve *Engliſh*, twelve *Danes* and twelve *Iriſh*) of the Lands, Churches, and other things, belonging to the ſaid Church. 8. *Oſſory*. The (*q*) *Red-Book* of the Biſhops of *Oſſory* has a Copy of the Canons made in the Provincial Synod held by *W. Rokeby* Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin*, in the Year 1518. 9. *Waterford*. The Regiſter of *Tho. Purſell* Biſhop of this Place and *Liſmore* is quoted by (*r*) *Ware*: This Prelate (by his Amanuenſis *John Ruſſel*) Regiſter'd all the antient Charters of the Church of *Liſmore*, in the Year 1486. But that Book was loſt, in his Succeſſor *Lancaſter*'s time, in the Year 1617. It ſeems to have been found again; ſince Arch-Biſhop (*s*) *Uſher* aſſures us that he ſaw one Copy of Pope *Adrian* the Fourth's Bull of Inveſtiture into the Kingdom of *Ireland*, granted to *Henry* the Second, in the Regiſter of the Biſhops of *Liſmore*; as well as another in that of the Arch-Biſhops of *Dublin*. There may be ſeveral more of this ſort in other Dioceſes of this Kingdom; which have not, ſo much as by their Titles, come to my knowledge: But, I am afraid, they are very few. So many and great have been the Revolutions, which have happened in this Kingdom, that the ſcarcity of Records (Eccleſiaſtical, as well as Civil) is not to be wonder'd at.

(*p*) *Ware*, Antiq. cap. 24. (*q*) Id. Annals of *Hen.* 7. &c. p. 53, et 63. (*r*) Hiſt. of Prov. of *Caſh*, p. 9. (*s*) Recens Epiſt. Hib. p. 153.

In

Sir Will. Dugdale.

In the ſecond Volume of *Dugdale*'s (*t*) *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, There's a Collection of Records relating (chiefly) to ſuch religious Houſes in *Ireland* as were Cells to others in *England* of the ſame Order; or were founded by *Engliſhmen*; or (laſtly) whoſe Lands, Regiſter-Books and Records, fell into the hands of Lords and Gentlemen of that Kingdom at the Diſſolution: And perhaps a more full Account is no where to be had of ſuch as come under any of theſe three Denominations. Sir *James* (*u*) *Ware* went farther; attempting a more general Catalogue, and ſhort Hiſtorical View, of all the Monaſteries in *Ireland*: Omitting only ſuch as were meanly built, and ſorrily endow'd, in the more early and infirm State of our national Church. Of theſe he gives an Account in their Order; according to the ſeveral Provinces and Counties wherein they were placed. Upon this worthy Gentleman's Foundation, *Monſieur Allemand* erected his (*w*) *Hiſtoire Monaſtique d'* Ireland: Which is very lately improv'd into (*x*) *Monaſticon Hibernicum*; wherein we have a ſhort Hiſtory of all the Abbies, Priories, Nunneries, and other Regular Communities, which were in this Kingdom; the time when, and the Titles under which they were founded; the Name and Quality of their reſpective Founders; the Provinces, Counties, Cities or Towns, in which they were ſeated; the ſeveral Orders to which they belong'd, and the moſt remarkable Circumſtances relating to their Foundation and Suppreſſion: To all which are added Hiſtorical and Critical Obſervations, with Draughts of the Habits of their reſpective Orders, and a Map of *Ireland* fitted for the Occaſion. The Anony-

(*t*) Fol. *Lond.* 1662. (*u*) Antiq. Hib. cap. 24. (*w*) 12° *Pariſ.* 1690. (*x*) 8° *Lond.* 1722

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mous Publiſher modeſtly acknowledges that the whole is due to Mr. *Allemand*; he having laid the Foundation, and found moſt of the Materials: And yet he hopes it will not be reckoned as a meer Tranſlation, becauſe of the many Additions and Alterations; *as it is eaſy* (ſays he) *to improve upon the Undertakings of others, eſpecially when they are Foreigners, and have not all thoſe Helps which others may chance to meet with.* We are chiefly indebted for all that we meet with in this *Monaſticon* to the general Annals and Lives of Saints: For as great deſtruction appears to have been made amongſt the Regiſter-Books and Cartularies of our Monaſteries, Priories, and Hoſpitals, as we have already obſerv'd to have been in thoſe of our Biſhops and Cathedral Chuches.

THOSE in and about *Dublin*, have had the good Fortune to be beſt preſerv'd, Particularly 1. The Abby of St. *Marys* has one fair Cartulary in the (*y*) *Cottonian* Library, in the Title-page whereof there is this Note, *Donum Viri Clariſſimi* D. Jacobi Waræi: And there are two more belonging to the ſame Houſe, in the rich Treaſury of the Duke of *Chandois*; the former of theſe bears the Title of *Regiſtrum* (*z*) *Chartarum Monaſterii* B. Mariæ *Virginis, juxta* Dublin. *Exaratum ferè tempore* Edwardi *Secundi. Extat in fine Catalogus Abbatum dicti Monaſterii.* The other is thus inſcrib'd, (*a*) *Chartularium Eccleſiæ* B. Mariæ *Virginis juxta* Dublin. *Hujus pars prior ſcripta fuit ſub* Hen. *ſeptimo dum* Joannes Orum *eſſet Abbas: poſterior, temporibus* Richardi Beg *et* Joan. Burgeſs *Abbatum, regnante* Hen. *Octavo Præfigitur Chronicon breve ab* Edwardo *Confeſſore ad* Dublin.

(*y*) *Tiberius*, A. 11. (*z*) 4° Membr. Hiſt. n. 9. (*a*) Fol. grandi Membr. Hiſt. n. 10. Vid. *Monaſt. Angl.* vol. 1. p. 782.

Henricum *ſeptimum*. In the *Monaſticon Anglicanum* are two Charters of King *Henry* the Second, confirming all Donations made to this Abby. 2. *All-Saints*. This was a Priory of *Auguſtine* Canons founded by *Dermot* King of *Leinſter* (in the Year 1166.) in the ſame place where *Trinity* College now ſtands. The Foundation-Charter may be ſeen in the (*b*) *Monaſticon Anglicanum*; and amongſt the *Manuſcripts* of Sir *Dudley Loftus* there is (or was) (*c*) *Bullæ* Romanæ *de Eccleſiis* Dublinienſibus: *Seu Regeſtum Cœnobii Omnium Sanctorum juxta* Dublinium. 3. St. *Thomas*. In the (*d*) College-Library at *Dublin*, there is one Regiſter-Book of the Charters and other Endowments of this Monaſtery; and in that of his Grace the Duke of *Chandois* two more: Whereof the one is call'd (*e*) *Chartularium Eccleſiæ S.* Thomæ *juxta* Dublin. *Scriptum plerumque ſub* Edwardo *Primo*, and the other, (*f*) *Regeſtum Chartarum Cœnobii S.* Thomæ *Martyris juxta* Dublin. *cum notis Marginalibus* Joannis Alani, *Archiepiſcopi* Dublin. *Sub* Henrico Octavo *ſcriptus eſt Liber*, A. D. 1526. *per* Guil. Coppinger Corcagienſem. *In calce Libri eſt Catalogus Abbatum Cœnobii S.* Thomæ *Martyris juxta* Dublin. 4. *St. John's*. In the laſt mentioned noble Library there are two more Regiſter-Books, *viz.* (*g*) *Regeſtum Chartarum Hoſpitalis* S. Joannis Bapt. *extra novam Portam Civitatis* Dublin. *Scriptum ſub* Edwardo *Tertio*. *Præfigitur Catalogus Priorum ejuſdem, partim ex Regeſto, partim ex Archivis Regiis collectus*; the other (*h*) *Regeſtum Chartarum Hoſpitalis* S. Joannis Jeruſalem *in* Hiberniâ, ab an. 1325. ad an. 1350.

(*b*) Vol. 2. p. 1039. (*c*) MSS. D. *Dudl. Loftus*, n. 57. (*d*) Col. Trin. *Dublin*. I. 113. (*e*) 4° Membr. Hiſt. n. 11. (*f*) 4° Majori Membr. Hiſt. n. 12. (*g*) 4° Majori Membr. Hiſt. n. 13. (*h*) 4° Majori Membr. Hiſt. n 14.

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temporibus ſcil. Rogeri Outlaw, Joan. Mareſchalli, Joannis le Archer, Joannis *filij* Richardi, *Priorum dicti Hoſpitalis.* This Priory of *Crouched Friers* was founded in the Year 1188, by one *Palmer*; from whom the Earls of *Caſtlemain* afterwards deſcended. 5. The Annals of the *Dominicans*, or Friers Preachers were continued from their firſt Inſtitution by a Brother of that Order to the Year 1274. To which he has added a Catalogue of all the (*i*) Monaſteries in *Ireland* of his Order, according to the ſeries of Time wherein each of them was founded. Hence it appears, that within the compaſs of fifty Years, no fewer than Twenty-three were ſo founded; whereof the firſt was placed at *Dublin*, in the Year 1224, and the laſt at *Derry*, in the Year 1274. To theſe belong the (*k*) *Excerpta ex Libro Conventûs Fratrum Minorum* de Dublin. 6. An (*l*) old Regiſter of St. *Warburgh*'s Church in *Dublin* was given to Sir *James Ware*, by Dr. *Sibbald*, in the Year 1646. Beſides theſe I have not heard of many Regiſter-Books belonging to *Iriſh* Monaſteries. I ſhall Account to the Reader, for ſuch as I know of, in an Alphabetical Order; and he may enlarge the Catalogue as he finds occaſion. — *Athenree.* Here was a great Monaſtery of *Dominicans*, founded in the Year 1241, by the *Birminghams*, Gentlemen of *Engliſh* Extraction, ſettled in *Ireland*, who were then and ſtill are Barons of *Athenree.* To this Houſe antiently belong'd, (*m*) *Regeſtum Monaſterij Fratrum Prædicatorum de* Athenry. *Continet Catalogum Benefactorum ab* A. D. 1241, *quo fundata eſt Domus ea à* Milero *de* Birmingham *loci Domino, uſque ad an.*

(*i*) Vid. *Ware*, de Script. p. 22. (*k*) Bibl. *Chandois.* 4° Hiſt. n. 54. (*l*) *Ware*'s Annals, p. 8. (*m*) Bibl. *Chandois*, Fol. Chart. Hiſt. n. 20.

[illegible]— *Ballintober* or St. *Patrick's-Well*, in the County of *Mayo*. There *Cathal O Connor*, King of *Connaught*, (as the Publishers of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*) is said to have founded a Priory of *Augustine* Canons in the Year 1216. Its Registers are [illegible]. *Ware*.—*Dunbrody*, otherwise call'd *Port St. Mary*, in the County of *Wexford*, was a *Cistercian* Abby, founded about the Year [illegible], to which the great *Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, was a principal Benefactor. To this belong the (n) *Registrum Cartarum Monasterij de* Dunbrody, *in Com.* Wexford; and the *Capitula Privilegiorum Domûs de* Porta S. Mariæ; as also *Pope* Celestine *Tertius Privilegiorum Confirmatio*.—*Kells* or *Kenlis*, in the County of *Kilkenny*, was a rich Priory of *Augustine* Canons; The Prior whereof was a Lord Spiritual and (as such) sat in the Parliament of *Ireland*. It was built and endow'd by *Geoffry Fitz-Roberts*, Senschal of *Leinster* (who came into *Ireland* with the Earl of *Pembroke*) in the Year 1193. That there was a Registry-Book belonging to this Priory, and a very large one, appears from a compleat Folio-Volume, which we still have, bearing the Title of, (p) *Collecta ex Cartulario* B. Mariæ *de* Kenlis (*alias* Kells) *in* Ossoriâ.—*Kilkenny-West*. Here was a Priory and Hospital of (q) *Crouched Friers*, founded soon after the coming in of *Henry* the Second by the *Tyrells*, *English* Noblemen, and Titular Barons of *Fertulogh* in *Ireland*. Sir *James Ware* quotes the (r) Register-Book of this House for a Benefaction made to it by *Will. Marescal* Earl of *Pembroke*; but where it is now to be had I know not.— *Mucmore*, on the *Locha*

(n) Antiq. cap. 17. p. 112. (o) Bibl. *Chandois*. 4° Hist. n. 69. (p) Ibid. Fol. Hist. n. 47. (q) Monast. *Hibern*. p. 147. (r) De Script. p. 6.

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is a ſmall Town in the County of *Antrim*, founded by St. *Colmanel* Biſhop of *Dromore*, in or about the Year 550. The only Remains that we have of its Regiſtry, are (*s*) *Collecta ex. Regiſtro Monaſterij* S. Colmanelli *de* Mucmore *in Agro* Antrimenſi.—*Slane*, in the County of *Meath*. *Chriſtopher Flemming* and (*t*) *Elizabeth Stukely*, his Wife founded here a Monaſtery of the third Order of St. *Francis*, in the Year 1512. Of which we have no other Remains, ſave only its (*u*) Original Charter.—*Triſternagh*, in the County of *Weſt-Meath*; A Priory of regular Canons of St. *Auguſtine*, was here founded by *Geoffry Conſtantia* an *Engliſhman*, in the Year 1200. The Foundation Charter is at length in the Additions to the (*w*) *Monaſticon Anglicanum*: And we have alſo a full Copy of the (*x*) Regiſter of the Lands, Tithes and other Commodities belonging to this Priory, taken from the Original, and written in the Year 1618.— Amongſt the (*xx*) *Harleian* Manuſcripts we have *Regiſtrum Capellani, ſive Capellanorum Capellæ* (ie. Cantariæ) *S. Salvatoris juxta Eccleſiam Cathed. Sanctæ Trinitatis* Waterford. It begins with a grant from the Dean and Chapter to *John Collyne* Chaplain A. D. 1481, and ends with another from the Mayor and Citizens to the ſame *John Collyne* A. D. 1484. Fol. 41. It appears in the body of the Book, that J. *Collyne* was Founder of an Alms-Houſe adjoyning to the Chappel, as well as of the Chappel it ſelf; and (being then Dean of *Waterford*) ſettled a yearly Maintenance on twelve Almſmen therein. There's a Note (fol. 38.) written by the Founders own

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(*s*) Bibl. *Chandois.* Fol. Hiſt. n. 36. (*t*) Vid. Monaſt. *Hibern.* p. 171. (*u*) Bibl. *Chandois.* Fol. Cart. Hiſt. n. 20. (*w*) Vol. 2. p. 1046. (*x*) Bibl. *Chandois.* Fol. Hiſt. n. 52. (*xx*) Membr. Fol. min.

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CHAP. VI.

Of the Iriſh *Biographers; Or, ſuch Writers as have Treated on the Lives of Men of extraordinary Eminence in this Kingdom.*

I COULD have wiſh'd that in this Kingdom Hiſtorical Library (as well as in the *Engliſh* and *Scottiſh*) there might have been Matter enough to furniſh out a Chapter of the Writers of the LIVES of particular KINGS: But I was far from meeting with any thing of this kind, anſwerable to my Hopes. There is indeed a Treatiſe that looks a little this way, publiſhed (z) lately at *Paris*, and Intituled, *A Chronological, Genealogical and Hiſtorical Diſſertation of the Royal Family of the* Stuarts, *beginning with* Mileſius, *&c.* By *Matthew Kennedy*, Doctor of Laws, Maſter of the High Court of Chancery, and Judge of the Admiralty of all *Ireland*. Theſe Titles ſeem to have been conferr'd on the Author by the Pretender, whom he compliments with the Name of *James* the 8th of *Scotland* and Third of *England*. In the *Iriſh* Part of his Hiſtory, (much the largeſt) he chiefly cites the *Liber Lecanus*; which demonſtrates its being now in *France*, as has been already obſerved. In his Preface he takes Notice of *Carbre Liffacre*'s Hiſtory: And this he plainly doth on the ſole

(z) 8° *Pariſ.* 1705.

Credit of Sir *George Mackenzy*; as afterwards (on the Authority of ſome of our late *Iriſh* Writers) he quotes the *Book of Conqueſts*, the *White-Book*, &c. That there was always ſome or other who claim'd the Title of King of all *Ireland*, before *Henry* the Second ſet his Foot in this Kingdom, I can eaſily believe: But theſe Claims were ſo Ambulatory and Unfix'd, that we ſhall rarely hear of the Supremacy's Continuance in the ſame Province to the third or fourth Generation. We are (*a*) told of Letters written by ſome of theſe Monarchs to *Charles* the Great, *&c.* but they are not yet found in any of our Archives, nor are we directed where to ſeek for them abroad.

Prelates. OF the Lives of our antient Saints (St. *Patrick*, and a Multitude more of our prime Primitive Prelates and other Fathers of the Church of *Ireland*) we have already treated at large. It remains that we now enquire after the Biographers of ſuch Arch-Biſhops, *&c.* as liv'd about, or ſince the Deſcent of the *Engliſh* into this Kingdom. And, 1. St. *Malachy* (or *Mælmedoic O Morgair*) Arch-Biſhop of *Ardmagh*; who died at *Clervaux*, in his Way to *Rome*, in the Year 1148. St. *Bernard*, who then was Abbat there, wrote his Life. We have it in (*b*) *Mabillon*'s Edition of that Father's Works. As alſo in Manuſcript, both at (*c*) *Oxford* and (*d*) *Cambridge*. Herein ſpecial Notice is taken of this Prelate's re-building of the Monaſtery of *Beanchor*, in the *Ardes* of *Ulſter*; after it had been demoliſh'd, and Nine Hundred of its Monks ſlaughter'd in one day, by the Northern Pyrates. 2. St. *Gelaſy* (*Malachy*'s immediate Suc-

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(*a*) *Uſſer.* Præfat. *ad Syllogen.* (*b*) Vol. 6. Fol. *Pariſ.* 1667. (*c*) Col. D. *Joh.* Bapt. *Oxon.* Abac. 3. B. 19. (*d*) Col. *Ben.* Cantab. n. 364.

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ceſſor) died in the Year 1174. His Life is in (*e*) *Colgan*; and ſeems to have been compil'd by that Writer himſelf, *ex variis*; as he uſes to expreſs himſelf on the like occaſions. The ſhort of his Story is, that he was born in 1088. made Abbat (and, as ſuch, Provincial Viſitor of all the Monaſteries of St. *Columba*'s Order) and Biſhop of *Derry* in the Year 1120. tranſlated on the Abdication of St. *Malachias*, to the Primacy of *Ardmagh* in the Year 1136. and (after preſiding in ſeveral Synods, making Peace amongſt ſundry Kings, Princes, and other great Men of the Kingdom) died on the twenty-ſeventh of *March*, in the Year 1174. The *Iriſh* Annals call this Prelate *Gilla Mac-Liag*; becauſe his Father *Roderick* was an eminent *Poet* or Hiſtorian. 3. The great Primate, *James Uſher*'s Life was written by (his Chaplain) Dr. *Richard Parr*; and by him publiſh'd with the ſaid (*f*) Primate's Letters: The Sum of which is, That he was born at *Dublin* in the Year 1580. the firſt Scholar admitted into *Trinity*-College in 1593. Maſter of Arts in 1600. began Collections for the Library there with Sir *Tho. Bodley*, in 1603. Batchelor of Divinity in 1607. Doctor of Divinity in 1612. Biſhop of *Meath* in 1620. Primate in 1624. Commendatory Biſhop of *Carlile* in 1641. and died in 1655. His Letters ſhew his Skill in all Branches of Eccleſiaſtical Knowledge; and how much that won him the Reſpects of all the learned Men of his Time. A Breviat of his Hiſtory is alſo given by Dr. *N. Bernard*, in a (*g*) Sermon preach'd at his Funeral. 4. Arch-Biſhop *Bramhall*, (who dy'd 1663.) had his Life written by Dr. *John Veſey*, Biſhop of *Li-*

(*e*) Act. SS. *Hib.* ad *Mart.* 27. (*f*) Fol. *Lond.* 1686. (*g*) 8° *Lond.* 1656.

merick,

merick, afterwards Arch-Biſhop of *Tuam*; which, under the Title of *Athanaſius Hibernicus*, is ſet before his (*b*) Works. In this there's omitted one remarkable Occurrence in his Life, That (at the Treaty of *Uxbridge* in 1644. he being then Biſhop of *Derry*) the Parliaments of *England* and *Scotland* made this one of their Preliminary Demands, That Biſhop (*i*) *Bramhall*, together with Arch-Biſhop *Laud* and Biſhop *Wren*, ſhould be excepted (with Prince *Rupert*, &c.) out of the General Pardon. This was accordingly done, in an Ordinance of Indemnity, paſs'd by the Rump-Parliament in 1652. The ſhort of this excellent Prelate's Story, is this: He was born at *Pontefract*, about the Year 1593. educated at *Sidney*-College in *Cambridge*; Prebendary of *York* and Sub-Dean of *Rippon* about 1624. came into *Ireland* with the Lord-Deputy *Wentworth* in 1633. and immediately made Arch-Deacon of *Meath*; Biſhop of *Derry* in 1634. Primate in 1660. and dy'd in 1663. Biſhop *Taylor*, who preached his (*k*) Funeral Sermon, gives the following Account of his good Services to the Publick, and the ill Returns that were made: *His Zeal for the Recovery of Church-Revenues was call'd Oppreſſion and Rapine; his care of reducing Religion to wiſe and juſtifiable Principles, Popery and Arminianiſm; the intermediate Proſperity of his Perſon and Fortune, the Production of illiberal Arts and Ways of getting; and the neceſſary Refreſhments of his wearied Spirits, Intemperance.* 5. *Laurence O Tool*, the ſecond Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin*, died in the Year 1180.

(*b*) Fol. *Dublin.* 1677. (*i*) See *Dugdale's* View of the late Troubles, *&c.* p. 741. (*k*) See his XI Sermons, Fol. *Lond.* 1678. p. 107.

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was (*l*) canoniz'd by Pope *Honorius* the Third in 1225. and his Life is publiſh'd by (*m*) *Surius*. It was written by *Ralph* de *Briſtol*, ſometime Treaſurer of St. *Patrick*'s, and afterwards Biſhop of *Kildare*. Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* had two (*n*) *Manuſcript* Copies of this, more correct than that in Print; one whereof is ſtill to be had in his (*o*) Library at *Trinity*-College near *Dublin*. 6. *George Brown*, conſecrated Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin* in the Year 1535. His Life is publiſhed by Mr. *Ware* (Sir *James*'s Son) in his *Engliſh* Edition of his Father's Annals; being placed betwixt thoſe of Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*. He is there repreſented as the ſingle *Iriſh* Clergy-man that declared for King *Henry* the Eighth's Reformation and Supremacy; the latter whereof he ſtrenuouſly maintain'd in Parliament; contrary to the Opinion and Profeſſion of the then Primate and other Prelates. He alſo declared for the uſe of *Edward* the Sixth's Liturgy in 1551. for which the ſaid King transferr'd the Title of *Primate of all* IRELAND, from *Ardmagh* to *Dublin*: But Queen *Mary* ſtrip'd him of this and his Arch-Biſhoprick together, upon the ſole Article of his being a married Man. He died ſoon after the Conſecration of his Succeſſor *Curwen*. 7. The Life of *Nicholas Maguire* (Biſhop of *Legblin*) was written by (*p*) *Thomas Brown*, a ſecular Prieſt, and ſometime Chaplain to the ſaid Biſhop, about the Year 1513. And *Nicholas* himſelf is ſaid to have written the Life of his Predeceſſor, (*q*) *Miles Roche*; who, by the Character which he bears in the Catalogue of the

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(*l*) Vid. *L. Cherub.* Bullar. Tom. 1. p. 49. Edit. *Rom.* 1617. (*m*) Vit. SS. Tom. 6. *Nov.* 14. (*n*) Vid. Epiſt. *Hib.* Recenſ. p. 154. (*o*) Fol. Membr. D. 37. (*p*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 24. (*q*) Id. ibid.

Biſhops

Biſhops of that See, had not many Qualifications worth the Recording. 8. The pious Dr. *William Bedel* (Biſhop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*) had his Life penn'd by (*r*) G. *Burnet*, late Biſhop of *Salisbury*, who was furniſh'd with moſt of his Materials by Dr. *Parr*, already mention'd. He was born in *Eſſex*, in the Year 1570, bred in *Cambridge*; choſen Provoſt of *Trinity-College* near *Dublin*, in 1627. Biſhop of *Kilmore* and (what he voluntarily reſign'd) *Ardagh* in 1629; died in the very rage of the Rebellion, in 1641, and lies buried in the Church-yard of *Kilmore*. 9. Mr. *Wood* (*s*) tells us that Mr. *H. Hallywell*, ſometime Fellow of *Chriſt-College* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Miniſter of *Iſfield* in *Suſſex*, collected and publiſh'd (*t*) *the remains of that reverend and learned Prelate Dr.* Geo. Ruſt, *late Lord Biſhop of Dromore*. But ſays not that the Publiſher gives any particular Account of his Life. However it be, for I know nothing more of the matter, ſomething may be hence added to the Hiſtory of the Biſhops of that See.

Nobility. Of the Nobility, *John Courcy*, who was created (by King *Henry* the Second) the firſt Earl of *Ulſter*, for his eminent Service in the ſubduing of that Province, had his Life long ſince written in *Latin*. It was tranſlated into *Engliſh* by (*u*) *Geo. Dowdal*, Arch-Biſhop of *Ardmagh*, in the Year 1551, which Tranſlation is in the Duke of (*w*) *Chandois*'s Library. Hither alſo we may refer a Treatiſe publiſh'd, near ſeventy Years ago, by a *Dominican* Frier (*O Daly*) under the Title of (*ww*) *Initium, Incrcmenta, et Exitus, Familiæ* Geraldinorum, Deſmoniæ *Comitum*, &c. Let it be here

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(*r*) 8° *Lond.* 1685. (*s*) Ath. *Oxon.* Vol. 2. p. 787. (*t*) 4° *Lond.* 1686. (*u*) *Ware*, de Script. p. 25. (*w*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 44. (*ww*) 8° *Uliſſop.* 1655.

obſerv'd,

obſerv'd, that 'tis only the younger Branch of this moſt honourable and moſt antient Family, that of the late Houſe of *Deſmond*, which this Hiſtorian reports to be Extinct: For the elder and main Stock ſtill flouriſhes (and long may it do ſo!) in the truly noble Perſon of the preſent Earl of *Kildare*. Our Author fetches his firſt *Fitz-Gerald* from *Troy*; whence, in the Train of Heroes, under the Conduct of *Æneas*, he brings him into *Italy*; and (at laſt in due time) lands the chief of his Progeny here in *Ireland*, with *Henry* the Second King of *England*. Since that Revolution, the Pedigrees of the ſeveral Houſes of this great Family have undoubtedly been well preſerv'd: But it was not this Writer's buſineſs to be ſo copious (as he might have been) on this ſubject. What he had chiefly in view, was to magnify the ſervices done by ſome of the laſt Earls of *Deſmond* to the *Roman* Cauſe, by ſkreening the Emiſſaries of that Church (particularly *Sanders*) from the juſt Reward of their Iniquity; and he therefore concludes his Work with (what he calls) the Perſecutions of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* the Firſt. I can hardly think it worth the obſerving, that *Thomas* Earl of *Ormond* and *Oſſory* (in King *James* the Firſt's time) had his Life immortaliz'd by *Dermit Meara*, an eminent *Iriſh* Phyſician of his time, in an Hiſtorical Poem; which he publiſh'd under the Title of (*x*) ORMONIUS, *ſive Illuſtriſſimi Herois ac Domini* D. Thomæ Butler *Ormoniæ et Oſſiriæ Comitis*, &c. *Proſapia, laborumque præcipuorum ab eodem pro Patriâ et Principe ſuſceptorum commemoratio, Heroico Carmine conſcripta.* To which he adds an *Epicedion* on his Death; (*y*)

(*x*) 8° *Lond.* 1615. (*y*) *Vid. Ath. Oxon.* Tom. 1. col. 381.

with

with ſome other little matters relating to that noble Family.

Pedigrees. DR. *Keating* (z) or his Tranſlator, whoſe Interpolations (as he has manag'd the matter) are not to be diſtinguiſh'd from the Genuine Text of his Author, repreſents as a ſingular Glory of the *Iriſh* Nation, "That their *Mileſian* Anceſtors had "ſo great a Veneration, and valued themſelves ſo "much upon the Nobility of their Extract, that "they preſerv'd their Pedigrees and Genealogies "with the ſtricteſt Care; and it is evident, that "in former Times there were above two hundred "principal Annaliſts and Hiſtorians in that King-"dom, who had a handſome Revenue and a large "Eſtate in Land aſſign'd them to ſupport them-"ſelves in the ſtudy of Heraldry and Chronology, "and to gain a perfect knowledge of thoſe uſeful "Profeſſions. Every Nobleman retain'd a num-"ber of theſe learned Men, on purpoſe to record "the Actions of himſelf and his Family, and to "tranſmit them to Poſterity; beſides ſuch as were in "conſtant Pay for the ſervice of the Publick: But "theſe private Antiquaries had no liberty of them-"ſelves to enter any thing upon Record, unleſs it "had been firſt approv'd by the great Triennial "Aſſembly; whoſe Confirmation gave Authority "to all the private, as well as publick, Records of "the Kingdom. Hence we learn how this Hiſtorian became able to trace ſo many Genealogies of the great Men of this Kingdom, up to *Noah* or *Adam*; and whence we have that great Variety of ſuch Pedigrees, which appears in publick and private Libraries of *England* and *Ireland*. The Reader will not be offended if I point at a few of theſe. I. In the *Cottonian* Library there are, 1.

(z) Edit. Angl. p. 137.

(a) Cally-

(*a*) Callyeni *Epiſcopi et Legati Prophetiæ, in quibus de familiâ* O Donnellorum *multa continentur, in Lingua* Hibernicâ: *ut quidam iſtius linguæ peritus annotavit.* 2. (*b*) Genealogies of ſeveral *Iriſh* Families. 3. (*c*) *Genealogia* Butleriorum *et* Darciorum, *Comitum* Ultoniæ *et* Kildariæ, *et* Burgenſium, *ſive Familiæ de* Bourke. II. In the Duke of *Chandois's*, 1. (*d*) *Elegiæ* Hibernicæ *in Obitus quorundam virorum Nobilium.—Inſcriptiones aliquot veteres in Eccleſiis quibuſdam* Hiberniæ. 2. (*e*) *Monumenta Sepulchralia in* Hiberniâ. 3. (*f*) A Patent to *John Fitz-Thomas* for the Title of Earl of *Kildare.*— To *Edmund le Botiller* for that of Earl of *Carrig.*—*John* de *Bremingham*, Earl of *Louth.*— *James le Botiller*, Earl of *Ormond.*— *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*, Earl of *Deſmond.*—*Robert de Veres*, Marquis of *Dublin.*—*Robert de Vere*, Duke of *Ireland.*— *Robert Barnwell*, Baron of *Trimbleſton.*—*Rob. Preſton*, Viſcount *Germanſton.*—*Robert Bold*, Baron of *Ratooth.*—*Robert Euſtaces*, Baron of *Portleſtan.* 4. (*g*) Genealogies of ſeveral of the Nobility of *Ireland.* 5. (*b*) *Catalogus Nobilium Virorum* Hiberniæ *jam Extinctorum. Inſignia quædam Gentilitia* Hiberniæ.—*Genealogia familiæ de* Burk. 6. (*i*) *Stemma* Hugonis de Lacy. *Charta* Henrici *Regis facta* Hugoni de Lacy *de Comitatu* Ultoniæ. —- The Nobility of *Ireland* rated to the ſubſidy by Sir *Arthur Chicheſter*, Lord Deputy, *July* the Eighth, in the Year 1615.—*Rob. Roth*'s Hiſtory of the Family of *Ormond* in *Ireland.* 7. (*k*) The Hiſtory of the *Geraldines* of *Munſter*, with the Genealogy and Acts of the Earls of *Deſmond*, from *Maurice Fitz-Thomas* the firſt Earl, to

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(*a*) *Veſpaſianus*, E. 2. (*b*) *Titus*, C. 10. (*c*) *Domitianus*, A. 18. (*d*) Fol. Membr. Hiſt. n. 8. (*e*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 15. (*f*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 20. (*g*) 4° Hiſt. n. 34. (*h*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 39. (*i*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 45. (*k*) 4° Hiſt. n. 56.

Garret the laſt: continued to the Year 1602, by *Thomas Ruſſel.* 8. (*l*) *Obitus Comitum* Deſmondiæ *et aliorum ejuſdem familiæ uſque ad an.* 1560.—*Vita* Geraldi *Abbatis Cœnobij* Maionenſis *in* Conatiâ, *qui obiit tertio Idûs* Martij, A. D. 731.—*Genealogia Baronis de* Donvoyne. 9. (*m*) *Genealogiæ* Hibernorum *quorumdam, unâ cum Etymologiis Locorum* Hiberniæ. III. In the Collection of *Manuſcripts* made by the late Dr. *John Madden*, M. D. and now in the Poſſeſſion of the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Clogher*, 1. (*n*) Deſcents of Divers noble Families in *Ireland.* 2. (*o*) An Hiſtorical and Genealogical Account of the moſt noble and antient Houſe of *Ormond*; with many antient Evidences relating thereunto. 3. (*p*) Many hundreds of Genealogies of Families in *England* and noble Families in *Ireland.* 4. (*q*) An Hiſtorical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of *England*, and ſome of *Ireland*, by Mr. *Camden*; written with his own hand. 5. (*r*) *Chartæ Titulorum Honorum variorum antiquorum* Hiberniæ. *Nobilium.* 6. (*s*) *Excerpta de Chartis, Antiquis Rotulis*, &c. *de rebus geſtis et Succeſſionibus Genealogicis omnium Nobilium Antiquiſſimorum* Hiberniæ. A Catalogue of the Lords Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal, Lords Treaſurers, Chief-Juſtices of the Courts of Kings-Bench and Common-Pleas, Barons of the Exchequer, and Maſters of the Rolls, in *Ireland*, from *Henry* the Third's Days. An Alphabetical Catalogue of the Knights of *Ireland*, ſince the thirteenth Year of *Henry* the Third. A Collection of the Deſcents and Pedigrees of many hundred Families of Gentlemen and Noblemen of *England* and *Ireland.* IV.

(*l*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 55. (*m*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 56. (*n*) Fol. n. 10. (*o*) Fol. n. 14. (*p*) II. Vol. nn. 15. et 16. (*q*) 4° n. 5. (*r*) 4° n. 8. (*s*) 4° n. 9.

In

In the Library at *Trinity-College* near *Dublin*. 1. (*t*) The Genealogies of all the antient Families in *Ireland*, in the old *Iriſh* Book of *Ballymote*. 2. (*u*) *Genealogia* Richardi Normanni, *Comitis de* Clare. — The Letter of *Nic. Viarmbone*, alias *Ulſter* King at Arms, to all Nobles and Gentlemen 1574. — Genealogies of *Kildare* and *Deſmond*. A Note of the Obits of the Earls of *Kildare* taken out of Books belonging to *Girald* late Earl of *Kildare* and *Elizabeth Grey*. — The Race of the *Giraldines* that came into *Ireland*. — The Race of the Earls of *Kildare*. 3. (*w*) *Chriſtopher Cuſacke* of *Geralſton's* Book of Collections, touching *Ireland*, made in the Year 1511, with Genealogical Tables of Primate *Uſher* before it. 4. (*x*) The Names of the chief Families in the ſeveral Counties of *Ireland*, Lords of Parliament, and Aldermen of *Dublin*. 5. (*y*) *Tabulæ Genealogicæ et Nomina Virorum in* Hiberniâ. V. In the Library at *Univerſity* College in *Oxford*, (*z*) Genealogies of the *Clancarties*, up to *Adam*; with others.

IN the forementiond *Triennial Aſſembly*, King *Ollamh Fodhla* (about nine hundred and fifty Years before the coming of our Saviour) gave the Royal Aſſent to a great many good Laws; and, amongſt the reſt, to (*a*) one whereby it was ordain'd, that *every Nobleman and great Officer ſhould, by the learned Heralds, have a particular Coat of Arms aſſign'd him, according to his Merit and his Quality; whereby he ſhould be diſtinguiſh'd from others of the ſame Rank, and be known by any Antiquary or Perſon of Learning, where-ever he appear'd: Whether at Sea or Land, in the Prince's Court, as the place of his own Reſidence, or in the Field of Bat-* Ollamh Fodhla.

(*t*) Fol. Membr. D. 18. (*u*) Fol. B. 58. (*w*) Fol. B. 30. (*x*) 8° A. 52. (*y*) Fol. I. 103. (*z*) MSS. G. 9. (*a*) *Keating*, p. 143.

his Building) much more ſubſtantial Supporters. He view'd moſt of the Printed Books in the Publick and Private Libraries of *England*, as well as of his own Countrey: And the moſt valuable Collection of *Manuſcripts* referr'd to, were in his own hands, or in the Hands of (his two intimate Friends) Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* and Sir *Robert Cotton*. The Worthy Author himſelf ought to have had his own Life written more at large than hitherto it has appear'd to the World: For that lean Sketch of it which is prefix'd to the late Edition of his Works is only a poor Abſtract of what had been ſaid of him by the (o) *Oxford* Antiquary; whoſe very Words and Phraſes (none of the moſt Elegant) are there literally Tranſcrib'd. The late excellent Mr. *Evelyn* (p) thought fit to inſert his Name in the Catalogue of Hiſtorians and Antiquaries, of whoſe *Heads* and *Effigies* he recommends a Collection amongſt the Curious in Medals; as *what may, in great part, ſupply what one cannot hope to procure in more rich and laſting Materials*. Leſs reſpect than this ſhould not be ſhewn to a Perſon, for whom the Judicious Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* had ſo much Eſteem, as to conclude his own moſt valuable Collection of the choiceſt Remains of *Iriſh* Hiſtory, with this honourable Recommendation of his Friend: (q) *à* D. Jacobo Waræo Dublinienſi, *Equite Aurato, et Regij apud nos Ærarij Rationali digniſſimo*, Hiberniæ *noſtræ Annales, unà cum Patriorum Scriptorum Catalogo* (*è quibus eorum quæ hac in parte deſiderantur non exiguum peti poterit Supplementum*) *benevolus Lector expectabit.*

(o) *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 2. col. 725, 726. (p) See his *Numiſmata*, p. 257. 260. (q) Antiq. Brit. p. 503.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Iriſh *Records and Law-Books.*

OUR Hiſtorians generally agree, that there was very early a Body of Laws in this Kingdom; and they do, as unanimouſly allow, that this grew up to Maturity from a very weak Eſtate at firſt. *Ab* Amergini *Tempore* (ſays (*a*) one of them) *ad* Conquovarum Ultoniæ *Regem, qui ſub ortum Salvatoris vixit, legum Oracula* (for about a thouſand Years) *penes Poëtarum Arbitria erant, qui ſtrictâ Oratione ſententias ferebant.* This *Amergine* (as the ſame (*b*) Hiſtorian had told us before) was Brother to the Captains of the firſt Colony of *Scots*, who came from *Spain* into *Ireland*. A. M. 2934, and was *ſub Fratribus ſuis ſupremus* Vates, or *Filedh*; by which Appellation the Men of his time meant not to diſtinguiſh Perſons, that were only skill'd in Poetry, but others alſo eminent in other Parts of uſeful Learning: So that this great Man is to be reckon'd ſufficiently endowed with all the Accompliſhments which are aſcrib'd to him in an old *Iriſh* Diſtich, whereof the Senſe is thus expreſs'd by our Author, Laws.

Primus Amerginus *Genucandidus Author* Iernæ:
Hiſtoricus, Judex lege, Poëta, Sophus.

IN the Reign of King (*c*) *Conquevar*, *Forchern*, Brehon *Nede* and (His Majeſties Poet Laureat) *Athirne*, Laws.

(*a*) *Oggygia*, p. 216. (*b*) Id. p. 183. (*c*) Id. p. 217.

were Compilers of the Kingdoms *Bretanime*, or *Judicia Cœleſtia*. The like *Cœleſtia Judicia*, or Law-Maxims, were written by *Moran*, (*d*) King *Feradach*'s Chief Juſtice, about the Year of our Lord Ninety, and by K. *Cormach* himſelf in the Year 254. Theſe laſt Inſtitutions, as well as thoſe of his Son *Cairbre*, are ſaid to be ſtill extant. Others eminent in this ſort of Juridical *Fileadhacht*, under ſome of the following Heathen Monarchs, have their Names Recorded by our Author. By the guidance of theſe Law-Maxims, and other like Rules, the *Brehons* (or Judges) of the ſeveral Provincial Kings determined all Controverſies brought before them; and their general Axioms were the *Leges Brehonicæ*, whereof ſeveral Specimens are to be ſeen in our Publick and Private Libraries. The moſt complete Collection that we have of theſe, is in the (*e*) Duke of *Chandois*'s Library; and even this is far from being perfect. It contains Twenty-two Sheets and a half, cloſe written in two Columns; the former whereof is not quite legible, and full of abbreviated Words. It puts me in mind of *Hoel Dha*'s Laws; ſeveral Copies whereof (that I have ſeen) are in the like Condition: But, as there is now an accurate Edition of theſe in the Preſs at *London*, ſo I am willing to hope that I may live to ſee the like Care taken of our *Brehon-Laws*. This I dare promiſe the Antiquaries and Hiſtorians of this Kingdom, that (if they fall into the Hands of as skilful a Publiſher, as the *Welſh*-Laws are in) we ſhall have a very delightful and inſtructive View of many antient Rites and Cuſtoms of this Country; which, as yet, continue in the utmoſt Darkneſs and Ob-

(*d*) Ogygia p. 217, 218. Vide etiam de *Cormaci* Inſtitut. plura p. 336, 337. (*e*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 56.

ſcurity.

ſcurity. Thoſe grave Sages of the Law who compiled ours, were a diſtinct Tribe or Family (as the Hiſtorians, Phyſicians, Poets and Harpers) to which was allotted a ſufficient Farm in Inheritance: And, in Criminal Cauſes, the *Brehon* had an eleventh Part of all the Fines. This might ſometimes amount to a conſiderable Sum: For Murders, Rapes, and Robberies, were only ſubject to a pecuniary Commutation, which they call'd *Eric*. By the Statute of *Kilkenny* (40 *Edwardi* III. which is, and long has been, loſt out of the Parliamentary Records of this Kingdom) it was enacted (*f*), under the Penalty of High Treaſon, that none of the King's *Engliſh* Subjects in this Iſland ſhould ſubmit to a Tryal by the *Brehon-Law*. Notwithſtanding which, many of them were ſtill under a Neceſſity of being concluded by the *Iriſh* Laws and Cuſtoms; till the whole Kingdom was ſettled on an *Engliſh* bottom by King *James* the Firſt.

Common Law.

THAT the *Common-Law* of *England* was ſubmitted and ſworn to by all the *Iriſh* Potentates, who put themſelves under the Protection of King *Henry* the Second, is univerſally acknowledg'd by the Hiſtorians of both Kingdoms; and this (or ſo much of it as is not altered by Statute) is ſtill as prevailing and current in the Four Courts of *Dublin* as in *Weſtminſter*-Hall. After this Grant was made by the ſaid King *Henry*, and confirmed by King *John*, there went a remarkable Mandate from (*g*) *Henry* the Third to the Lord Juſtice of *Ireland*, to call together the Prelates and other Grandees of the Kingdom; *Et coram eis publicè legi faciatis Chartam* Joannis *Regis Patris noſtri, cui*

(*f*) Vid. D. J. *Ware*, Antiq. Hib. cap. 2. (*g*) *Duodecimo Hen.* 3.

ſigillum ſuum appenſum eſt, quum fieri fecit et jurari à Magnatibus Hiberniæ *de legibus et Conſuetudinibus* Angliæ *obſervandis in* Hibernià. *Et præcipiatis eis ex parte noſtrâ quod Leges illas et Conſuetudines in Chartâ prædictâ contentas de cætero firmiter teneant et obſervent. Et hoc idem per ſingulos Comitatus* Hiberniæ *clamari faciatis et teneri. Probibentes firmiter ex parte noſtrâ et ſuper forisfacturam noſtram ne quis contra hoc Mandatum venire præſumat.* Theſe Conceſſions were only made to ſuch of the Natives as *Turn'd over*, and became Liege-Subjects to the *Engliſh* Kings; and to thoſe *Engliſhmen* who incorporated with them. Hence it came to paſs that, upon Inter-Marriages betwixt thoſe that were without and within the *Engliſh* Paley frequent Applications were made by thoſe *without* (whether Man or Woman) for the Benefit of theſe Laws and the Franchiſes thereunto belonging; and very frequent are Royal Grants of Naturalization, upon any ſuch Petitions, amongſt the antient Records in *Wakefield*-Tower. In ſhort, the Common-Law is (to this day) the ſame in *Weſtminſter*-Hall and in the Four Courts at *Dublin*: So that whatever has been ſaid on that Subject, in the *Engliſh* Hiſtorical Library, is of equal weight in both Kingdoms; and the Writers thereon (ſuch as *Glanvil*, *Fleta*, *Bracton*, *Breton*, *Forteſcue*, &c.) are of the ſame Authority here as in *England*. The like is to be ſaid of the *Engliſh* Year-Books, Reports and Term-Rolls of all the inferior Courts; as low (at leaſt) as the Tenth of *Henry* the Seventh. After that Period, indeed, there are ſome Caſes reported, which (Judgment being therein given upon Acts of Parliament, purely *Engliſh*) no way relate to the Kingdom of *Ireland*: But, even in theſe, there are ſeveral which equally concern our Neighbours and our ſelves; inaſmuch as moſt of the publick Acts, which (by Experience) have been

been found beneficial to the whole Community of *England*, have ſoon after been admitted here, and had likewiſe the Royal Aſſent in this Kingdom.

THE moſt antient *Law-Record* that we have in *Ireland*, after the Settlement of the *Engliſh* under King *Henry* the Second, ſhould be the *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*; which the late learned Dr. *Dopping* (Biſhop of *Meath*) publiſh'd with a Preface, wherein he endeavours to ſupport its Antiquity and Authority. I have (*b*) elſewhere laid before the Reader ſome of the weighty Objections that are rais'd againſt the *Engliſh Modus*, from which this is ſaid to have been borrowed: And, if he deſires any farther Diſcoveries of the Impoſture, he may have them at large from (*i*) Mr. *Prynne*; who likewiſe aſſures us that Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* expreſs'd his diſlike of Mr. *Hackwel's* Exemplification, whereon Biſhop *Dopping* and others build the chief of their Confidence. The late learned (*k*) Dr. *Hicks* laments the Ignorance of the famous Sir *Edward Coke* in this particular; and (*l*) Mr. *Selden* cannot believe that either the *Engliſh*, or the *Iriſh*, is ſo old as the Reign of *Henry* the Second. Modus Tenendi, &c.

HOW and by what Authority we come by our Statute-Laws, is a Queſtion lately ſtarted in a ſhort Diſcourſe, Intituled, (*m*) *The Caſe of* IRELAND'S *being bound by Acts of Parliament in* England, *ſtated*. By *William Molyneux*, of *Dublin*, Eſquire, dedicated to King *William*. The Author declares himſelf unconcern'd at the Iſſue of the Conteſt betwixt the Biſhop and Society at *Derry*, about the Lands there; nor has he any Statute-Law.

(*b*) Engl. Hiſt. Libr. (Edit. Noviſſ.) p. 192. (*i*) Animadv. on 4th Inſtit. from p. 1. to p. 12. (*k*) Diſſert. Epiſt. p. 152. (*l*) Tit. of Hon. p. 615. (*m*) 8° *Dublin*. 1698. et 1719.

ſhare

ſhare in the Woollen-Manufacture: And yet the Management of thoſe Diſputes is acknowledg'd to have partly given Riſe to his Undertaking. He endeavours to prove, 1. That King *Henry* the Second did not conquer *Ireland*. 2. By Original Compact he gave them *Engliſh* Laws, and Parliaments, with the Mores *Tenendi*, &c. 3. *Engliſh* Acts (incidentally of new Laws, ſince the Tenth of *Henry* the Seventh) were not of force in *Ireland*, till 1641. 4. Our Eccleſiaſtical State is independent on the *Engliſh*, &c. This Gentleman was allow'd by every Body to write like a Perſon of good Parts, good Learning and good Breeding; and it was generally thought an excuſable Fruture, in his Caſe, if his Zeal for the Honour and Intereſt of his Native Country ſometimes exceeded his Knowledge: But ſo it happened that, immediately upon the publiſhing of his Book, the *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons made an Humble (*n*) Addreſs to the King; wherein they took notice *of dangerous Attempts lately made by ſome of his Subjects in* Ireland, *to ſhake off their Subjection and Dependance upon* England; taking alſo particular notice of the *bold and pernicious Aſſertions* of this Writer. Hereupon, ſeveral Dabblers in *Engliſh* Laws and Politicks look'd upon themſelves as called *to Arms*; and each endeavoured to be foremoſt in a glorious Triumph over the *Philiſtine*. Amongſt theſe, the two prime Champions were *William Atwood*, Eſquire, and *John Cary*, Merchant in *Briſtol*. The former of theſe was Barriſter at Law; and had converſed much with the Records in the Tower at *London*, or at leaſt with (Mr. *Petyt*) the Keeper of them. Upon his Banner was written, (*o*) *The Hiſtory and Reaſons of*

(*n*) Vol. 2. 1698. (*o*) 8° *Lond.* 1698.

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the Dependency of Ireland *upon the Imperial Crown of the Kingdom of* England: In which he undertakes to expoſe the Nature of Mr. *Molyneux*'s Complaint and his miſtaken popular Notions about Liberty; to prove the Original Right which the Kings of *Britain* and *England* (*Arthur*, *Edgar*, &c.) had to the Dominion of *Ireland*; and to ſhew that the Claim is now better founded, and ſtronger, than it was at firſt. He ſeems to have had a ſufficient Number of Records upon his File, to anſwer his own Occaſions, as well as his Adverſary's Arguments: But the great haſte he made into the Field has oblig'd him to huddle them up in too much Confuſion; and the Eighteen Queries, wherewith he concludes his Diſcourſe, ſhew that he had written himſelf into a Heat. Mr. *Cary* calls his Book, (*p*) *A Vindication of the Parliament of* ENGLAND, *in Anſwer*, &c. He had newly publiſh'd his *Eſſay upon Trade*; wherein he had given it as his Opinion, that unleſs *Ireland* was more ſtrictly bound up, by Laws made in *England*, it would quickly deſtroy their *Woollen-Manufactory*. In order to the clearing of this Poſition, he had conſidered the Arguments that (he foreſaw) might be brought againſt ſuch a Shackling of this Kingdom by Statute-Laws of an *Engliſh* Growth: And this prepared him for a ready Encounter with Mr. *Molyneux*, whom he purſues (Paragraph by Paragraph) with a good Appearance of Skill in the Laws of both Kingdoms, and a notable Strength of Reaſoning thereupon. In ſhort; the Merchant argues and pleads like a Counſellor at Law: And the Barriſter ſtrings his ſmall Wares together like a Shop-keeper.

(*p*) 8° *Lond.* 1698.

IN

Bohon's Acts.

IN Sir *Richard Bolton*'s (q) Edition of the Statutes of *Ireland*, there's the following Note on 10 *Henry* VII. Cap. 22. "In the Thirteenth "Year of *Edward* the Second, the Statutes of "the Firſt and Second of *Weſtminſter*, with thoſe "of *Merton*, *Marlbridge*, and *Glouceſter*, were con-"firmed in this Kingdom: And all other Statutes "which were of force in *England* were referr'd "to be examined in the next Parliament; and ſo "many as were then allow'd and publiſh'd to "ſtand likewiſe for Laws in this Kingdom. In "the Twentieth of *Henry* the Fourth, it was "enacted in this Kingdom, that the Statutes made "in *England* ſhould not be of force in this King-"dom, unleſs they were allow'd and publiſh'd in "this Kingdom by Parliament: And the like Sta-"tute was made again in the Twenty-ninth of "*Henry* the Sixth. Theſe Statutes are not to be "found in the Rolls, nor any Parliament-Roll of "that Time; but I have ſeen the ſame exempli-"fy'd under the Great Seal: And the Exemplifi-"cation remaineth in the Treaſury of the City of "*Waterford*." We are very ſure that (r) King *Edward* the Firſt, immediately after the enacting of the ſecond Statute of *Weſtminſter*, in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign, did ſend over that Law (and others, here mentioned, of his own paſſing) to *Walter*, Biſhop of *Waterford*, then Lord Juſtice of this Kingdom; *In* Hiberniâ (ſays the Record) *Proclamanda et Obſervanda*. Now 'tis hard to imagine that *Edward* the Second ſhould confirm theſe Laws of his Father's; which had been obſerv'd and in force for about forty Years, without any ſuch formal Sanction in an *Iriſh* Parlia-

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(q) Fol. Dublin. 1621. (r) See *Prynne*, on the 4th Inſtitut.

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ment: But the Record is very particular and circumſtantial in its Report of this Matter, and (to me) ſeems plainly to lay open the whole Myſtery. Thoſe Statutes, it ſays, were delivered to *Roger Bretun*, Clerk to the ſaid Biſhop of *Waterford*, in the Thirteenth Year of *Edward* the Firſt; and theſe exemplify'd Laws may very probably be ſtill ſeen in the Treaſury at *Waterford*: And this Date makes it the eaſier to ſtumble on the preciſe Thirteenth Year of *Edward* the Second for their ſuppoſed Ratification.

Sir Henry Sidney's.

To prevent Loſſes of this kind, Sir *Henry Sidney* (*s*) firſt ordered all the *Iriſh* Statutes enacted here by Parliaments, from their prime Inſtitution down to his own Time, to be collected and publiſh'd in Print. He died in the Year 1586. and I have not heard of any new Edition of our Laws, after his deceaſe, till that Work was honourably undertaken (and as honeſtly performed) by (*t*) Sir *Richard Bolton*, Lord Chief Baron of this Kingdom; who ſupply'd ſeveral Defects in the former Edition, many good Statutes (in full force) having been overlook'd and omitted by Sir *Henry*'s Collectors. To this end, he peruſed all the Parliament-Rolls that were extant; and, after he had drawn out from thence all the publick Acts that were for his purpoſe, his Collection was examin'd and approv'd by the three Chief Judges, and Maſter of the Rolls, before it was committed to the Preſs. The Impreſſion was at the Charges of the *London*-Society of Stationers, who were Patent-Printers to King *James* the Firſt; and they (*u*) afterwards continued it to the Tenth of *Charles* the Firſt, incluſive. *Benjamin*

(*s*) Vid. *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 1. col. 181. (*t*) Fol. *Dublin.* 1621. (*u*) Fol. ibid. 1635.

Tooke,

and Condition of Feuds and Tenures by Knight-Service in ENGLAND: A Treatiſe which will make its Author's Name precious, as long as there's any Learning left in either of theſe Kingdoms.

Tower of London. As to *Iriſh* Records in the Tower of *London*, there's only a ſingle Roll (in *Wakefield*-Tower) which wholly reſpects the Affairs of this Kingdom; and this is placed, in the Catalogue, under the Firſt of *Edward* the Third, but extends to the Twelfth of that Reign, incluſive. The reſt are mix'd, with the *Engliſh*, in the Letters-Patents, Charter-Grants, Parliamentary-Petitions, Pardons, *&c.* Whoever looks for theſe in the Manuſcript Abſtracts made of them, by Mr. *Prynne*, and Mr. *Petyt*, will find himſelf liable to frequent Miſtakes; the Record it ſelf often differing, in Subſtance, from the ſhort View which thoſe induſtrious Perſons give of it. To give an Inſtance or two; I. Pat. 12. *H.* 3. m. 4. *Omnes Archiepiſcopatus et Epiſcopatus* Hiberniæ *conceſſæ ſunt* H. Dublin. *Archiepiſcopo* [*non, ut in Indice*, Dunelm. *Epiſcopo*] *quamdiu vacuerint, donec Debitum quod Rex ei debet, de fructibus eorundem fuerit perſolutum.* II. Pat. 8. *Ed.* 3. p. 1. m. 14. Georgius de Rupe *Amerciatus fuit* CC *marcas, pro eo quod ad Parliamentum apud* Dublin. *Anno R.* Ed. 2. *duodecimo et* Ed. 3. *ſecundo* [*non ut Index, ſecundo et duodecimo dicti R.* Ed. 2.] *non venit. Et Rex nunc pardonavit Johanni filio ſuo ſummam prædictam, except. X libr.* Of the Mixture of *Iriſh* Grants with *Engliſh* (as forementioned) take theſe Inſtances relating to the Government of this Kingdom. I. Pat. 4. *Ed.* 1: m. 18. The Office of Lord Juſtice is granted to *Robert de Ufford*, with very large Powers. II. *Ralph Ufford* has the like Grant, with Power of pardoning ſuch of the *Engliſh* or *Iriſh* Rebels, of that Kingdom, as he thinks proper. Pat. 18. *Ed.* 3. p. 1. m. 3. And, by a ſecond,

cond, Authority to place and diſplace (at his own Will and Pleaſure) all inferior Officers. *Ibid.* m. 6. III. Pat. 16. *Ed.* 3. p. 1. m. 18. *John Darcy*, Lord Juſtice, with the King's leave, appoints *John Morris* his Deputy. His Grace the (*k*) Duke of *Chandois* has a Volume of Abſtracts of theſe Records relating to *Ireland*; wherein are Copies at large of the Creations of divers Noblemen of this Kingdom ſcattered in the ſaid Rolls.

Parliament-Rolls.

We have in Print, (*l*) *An Exact Abridgment of the Parliamentary Records in the Tower of* London, *from the Fifteenth of* Edward *the Second, to the Firſt of* Richard *the Third, inclusive, collected by Sir* Robert Cotton, *and reviſed by* William Prynne. As a Specimen of the many Obſervables, relating to *Ireland*, in the ſeveral Reigns within the foremen-tioned Period, take this ſhort Abſtract of thoſe in that of King *Edward* the Third; who, in the fifth Year of his Reign, calls a Parliament (amongſt other Motives) *for the Affairs of* Ireland, *and for the King's Expedition thither*. (*m*) Whereupon it is *fully accorded*, that the King ſhall paſs thither in Perſon; and, in the mean time, Forces to be ſent over, and all that have Lands there to repair to their Defence; learned Men in the Law to be ſent over, as Juſtices or otherwiſe, without (*n*) Excuſe. But, the King being (the next Year) invited to go into *France* on a Marriage-Treaty, the Expedition into *Ireland* is deferred for one Year; ſo as Aid might be ſent in the mean time. Yet, on an Alarm from *Scotland*, the whole Parliament adviſes the King to ſtay his Journey into *Ireland*, ſending thither a new Supply of Men and

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(*k*) Fol. Hiſt. n. 20. (*l*) Fol. *Lond.* 1657. (*m*) P. 9. (*n*) P. 10.

Money; to continue within the Realm; and with an armed Power to go towards the North, there to lye ready for the (o) *Scot.* *An. Reg.* 21. agreed in Parliament, That Inquiry be made, why the King has no Profit from his Lands in *Ireland*; and that, if the Fault appear to be in his Miniſters, they be diſcarded; and others, more faithful, placed in their (p) ſtead. In the ſame Parliament, proviſion is made againſt the County of *Hulneſter* (*Ulſter*) falling to the King's Enemies on the death of (q) *Elizabeth* (Wife to *Lionel*, the King's Son) without Iſſue. At another Parliament (held in the fortieth Year of this King's Reign) it being ſuggeſted that the Pope, for the Homage done by King *John* for the Realm of *England* and *Ireland*, meant to cite the King to *Rome*, 'twas by common Conſent enacted in effect following: That foraſmuch as neither King *John*, nor any other King, could bring his Realm and Kingdom into ſuch Thraldom and Subjection, but by common Aſſent of Parliament; the which was not done, that which he did was againſt his Oath at his Coronation: If therefore the Pope ſhould attempt any thing againſt the King by Proceſs or otherwiſe, the King with all his Subjects ſhould, with all their Force and Power, (r) reſiſt the ſame. This Act is not in the late printed Statute-Book; nor ſo much as mentioned by *Raſtal* himſelf. In ſeveral Bundles of Miſcellaneous Records gathered out of the Rubbiſh in the *White-Tower* at *London*, the following are under the Title of *Hibernia*. 1. Three Records relating to Mannors and Franchiſes of the Earls of *Kildare*. 2. *Lowth* and *Caſtrum Frank.* 3. Two to the Prior of St.

(o) P. 13. (p) P. 59. (q) P. 66. (r) P. 102.

Trinity

Trinity in *Dublin*, i. e. *Chriſt-Church*. 4. Manerium de *ſaltu Salmonum*. 5. Lands of Knights Templers. 6. Mannors of *Rathgell*, *Trim*, *Nonan-Ardſalagh*, *Athdork*, &c. 7. Church of *Stabanan*. 8. City of *Dublin*. R. 2. *Offelan* Serjeant. in *Kildare*. For other *Engliſh* Records relating to this Kingdom of *Ireland*, the Reader may conſult the fourth Part of Sir *Edward Coke*'s (*rr*) Inſtitutes; together with (*ss*) *W. Prynne*'s Brief Animadverſions, &c. on the ſaid fourth Part: As alſo the ſame Mr. *Prynne*'s (*tt*) third Tome of his exact Chronological Vindication, *&c.*

Berminghaim Tower.

Thomas Chetham Eſquire, ſometime Keeper of the Records in *Bermingham-Tower* in the Caſtle at *Dublin*, made (*s*) Collections out of all the Rolls, Original Charters and Briefs, in his Cuſtody; which are ſtill forth-coming: But I dare not promiſe all therein referr'd to are, at this Day, to be met with in the ſaid Tower. Maſters of the greateſt Antiquity that I could obſerve there, are proceedings of the Itinerant Judges in their Circuits; and ſome of theſe reach as high as the Reign of *Edward* the Firſt, aſcertaining the Titles and Tenures of ſeveral conſiderable Eſtates in the Kingdom. Nay there are ſome of theſe as old as the Forty-fourth of *Henry* the Third, as alſo Abſtracts of Patent and Cloſe Rolls from the Thirty-third of *Edward* the third, as low (though not in a continu'd Chain) as the Twelfth of *Henry* the Seventh; and Charters, Protections, Wards, Franchiſes, Preſentations, Confirmations, *&c.* of the like Age. Before the Cuſtody of theſe fell into the Hands of the late Mr. *Addiſon*, they were miſerably neglected and embezell'd. That worthy

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(*rr*) Fol. *Lond.* 1648. (*ss*) Fol. Ibid. 1669. (*t*) Fol. Ibid. 1668. (*s*) Bibl. *Chandois.* Fol. Hiſt. n. 43.

Perſon put their Remains into good Order and a decent Garb; wherein I do not doubt but (his ingenious Succeſſor) Mr. *Hill* will preſerve them.

Exchequer There were formerly a great many valuable Records, and Monuments of Antiquity, in the Exchequer at *Dublin*; as there are ſtill in that at *Weſtminſter*. Amongſt theſe the *White-Book* and the *Red* were of great Authority. In the former of theſe was a Writ ſent by *Edward* the Firſt, to his Chancellor in *Ireland*, wherein he mentions *quædam Statuta per nos de aſſenſu Prælatorum, Comitum, Baronum, et Communitatis Regni noſtri* Hiberniæ, *nuper apud* Lincoln *et quædam alia Statuta poſtmodum apud* Eborum *facta*. For this Mr. *Molyneux* (*t*) refers us to it, as in being when he wrote his Book: Whereas Sir *James* (*u*) *Ware* ſays, that it was accidentally burned, in the Year 1610. He ſays farther, that he himſelf had ſome Hiſtorical Notes taken out of it *long ſince*. Theſe I hoped to have had ſome Account of in the Duke of *Chandois*'s Library: But, no Tidings of them there. In the *Red-Book* (if it has eſcaped the Fate of its Fellow) we are to look for our *Magna Charta*, as has been already obſerv'd: And, if an *antient Copy* of that Charter be all that it could afford us, we need not much regret its Loſs. Such helps to Hiſtory as are moſt probably to be ſought for here, are, Receipts and Diſburſements of the Crown; Expences of the Royal Houſhold; Surveys of the Demeſns, *&c.* In the Noble *Harleyan* Library the Charters, Bulls, Deeds, &c. amount to about 14000. Amongſt which many relate to *Iriſh* Affairs. Take this ſmall Sketch of them, 43. Anno 72. —— *Ric.* Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin*, Lord Juſtice

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(*t*) Cale, *&c.* Ed. Noviſſ. p. 57. (*u*) Annal. p. 47.

of *Ireland*, Anno nono, *Hen.* ſexti.——73. Ejuſd. *Ric.* (*Talbot*'s Seal) *Cancel. Anno Eodem* —— 74. Ejuſdem *Rec*ᵗ. (as the two former) of Salary Receiv'd from Sir *Thomas Straunge* Treaſurer, *Anno Eodem*——75. *Rec*ᵗ. of the ſame from the ſame, of 563 *l.* for Forces, *Anno Eodem.* —— 76. *Rec*ᵗ. of the Prior of the Hoſpital of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* of 10 Marks (half Years Penſion) from the ſaid Treaſurer, *Anno Eodem.*—— 77. Another of the ſaid Arch-Biſhop of *Dublin* of the ſame kind with n. 75. *Anno Eodem* —— 78. Primate *George* (*Cromers*) Commiſſion to the Biſhop of *Meath* to Conſecrate Biſhops, Ordain, *&c.* A. D. 1521.—— 79. Bond from *Connacius O Neyll*, Principal of his Nation, to abide the Sentence of Arch-Biſhop *Cromer*, A. D. 1525.

45. D. 7. Deed of Conveyance (of Lands in *Connacht*) from *Joan. de Arderne* to *Richard de Rupella*, about the latter End of *Hen.* III. *Sans Date.* Teſt. *Joan. de Ripariis*, *Rob. de Ufford*, &c.

49. C. 1. *Manaſſ. de Damarten.* Omnibus Hominibus, *&c.* Sciatis me dediſſe et conceſſiſſe *Reginaldo de Cottona* et Hæredibus ipſius totam Terram ſuam et Humagia ſua omnia quæ tenuit in die qua Dominus noſter *Hen.* Rex Angliæ tranſfretavit in Hiberniam, in boſco et in plano, *&c.*

39. A. 1. Lieger Book of *Waltham* Abby, fol. 82, in Cyrogr. *Guli. Wirmlea* — Hæc omnia facta ſunt die Aſcenſionis prima poſtquam *Johannes* fil. Regis *Hen.* Secundi ivit in *Hiberniam.*

50. G. 38. Grant of Lands made by *Galfr. de Geynvil* and (his Wife) *Matilda de Laſey* to the Abbat and Monks *de Bellobecco* Teſt. *Hen.* de *Stratona* tunc Seneſc. noſtro in *Mydia*, *Hu-*

gone de Porees tunc Vic. noſtro de *Trim*; &c. A.D. 1259.

52 E. 14. Receipt from Treaſurer *Stramge* of 10*l.* Bounty-Money (Nomine *Regardi*) by *John Keting*, Anno *Hen.* VI. nono.

There's alſo in the ſame Library, a large Volume of Surveys of the ancient and opulent Eſtates of the *Mortimers* (Earls of *March* and *Ulſter*) in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; whereof ſeveral were chief Governors of the Realm. There are alſo a couple of Volumes, amongſt the preſent learned Biſhop of *Clogher*'s Manuſcripts, which may perhaps moſt properly be taken notice of in this Place: 1. (*w*) Abſtracts of the Revenue and Charge of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, from 1658, to 1688, ſeveral Eſtabliſhments, for both the Civil and Military Liſts, ſince 1603. Extracts from the *Hanaper-Office* of the Dates of the Patents of Peers and Biſhops; as likewiſe divers Account-Records from *Birmingham-Tower*. 2. (*x*) Collections out of Inquiſitions (*poſt mortem*) of the Nobility and other great Men of the Kingdom: As alſo out of the like Inquiſitions concerning the Territories belonging to the diſſolv'd Monaſteries and other Religious Houſes: And out of the Rolls of the High Court of Chancery, in relation to Charter-Lands of the Nobility, and Reſtitution of Temporalities to the Biſhops, *&c.* To theſe may be added another complete Volume in the College-Library at (*y*) *Dublin*, which bears the Title of Walteri Harold *Repertorium Inquiſitionum in Scaccario* Hiberniæ *Remanentium anno tertio* Phil. *et* Mar. R. et R. 'Tis well that we have ſuch Gleanings yet remaining: Since (amongſt many Depoſitions of Witneſſes examin'd concerning the

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(*w*) Inter MSS. D. *Maddox*, Fol. n. 5. (*x*) Ibid. 4° n. 6.
(*y*) Ant. D. 14.

Grand

Grand Rebellion in 1641,) there's one of Mr. (z) *Creichton*, who ſwears that he heard ſome of the Rebels threaten to burn and ruin the City of *Dublin*; and to deſtroy all Records and Monuments of the *Engliſh* Government.

Auditor General.

In the Auditor General's Office we have Entries of Letters Patents for Lands and Offices, from the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign to this Time; yearly Rolls of the Vice-Treaſurer's Accounts, thoſe of the Collectors of the Revenue, and all other Officers Civil and Military, who have any Accounts to make with the Crown. Theſe Rolls are made up out of Books, tranſmitted from the ſaid Vice-Treaſurer, of Receits and Diſburſements of the whole Revenue; as Penſions and Salaries in the Four-Courts, Cuſtom-Houſe, and other Branches of the *Civil* Liſt, and (in the *Military*) the like Diſburſments, under their reſpective Heads, to General Officers, Half-Pay, Incidents, Contingencies, Army, Ordnance, Garriſons, Barracks, Parliament-Payments, King's Letters, *&c.* There's one of the forementionn'd Books that belongs to the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, and one or two more to that of *Edward* the Sixth: But no continu'd Series, till we are a good way advanc'd in that of Queen *Elizabeth*.

I ſhall not need to ſay any thing of matters Tranſacted in the Four-Courts, and much leſs to meddle with the more inferiour Pleadings in Sheriff-Turns, County-Courts, Courts-Leet, Courts-Baron, *&c.* The Proceedings of all theſe (under the Guidance of the Common and Statute-Laws) are in the ſame Method with thoſe in *England*: Of which enough has been ſaid elſe-where.

(z) See Sir *John Temple*'s Hiſt. in præfat.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Irish *Coins and Medals.*

MR. *Flaherty* (*a*) says that *Ennius Ruber*, who began his Reign, A. M. 3482, was the first King of *Ireland* that Coin'd Silver-Money. This is more early than there was any of that Metal, at *Rome*; and only about fifty Years after *Numa Pompilius* had magnified himself in giving the Name of *Nummus* to his Brass Farthings. *Saxo Grammaticus* (*b*) gives an Account of the Victory obtain'd by *Starchater* the Gigantick Champion of *Frotho* the Fourth King of *Denmark* over *Huglet* King of *Ireland*; whose Treasury at *Dublin* was plunder'd by the Conqueror's Soldiers: *Tantæ siquidem Magnitudinis pecunia reperta fuerat, at minor partitionis cura cunctis existeret.* No *Irish* Chronicle knows any thing either of King *Huglet* or General *Starchater*; nor of a Thousand more of *Saxo*'s Romantick Expeditions into *Ireland*. *Keating* (*c*) tells us, That 'twas about the Time that St. *Patrick* enter'd upon his Apostleship (in the Fifth Century) that Mints were erected at *Ardmagh* and *Cashel*, and Money Coin'd for the Service of the State; But several Instances are given by Sir *James Ware* of their Payments by Weight (in Gold) A. D. 1004, 1029, 1042, and 1152. And (*d*) *Keating* himself afterwards confesses that *Turgesius* the *Dane*

(*a*) *Ogygia*, p. 249. See also *Keating*, ad an. 3357. (*b*) Hist. *Dan.* lib. 6. (*c*) p. 327. (*d*) Id. p. 433.

oblig'd

oblig'd every Maſter of a Family throughout this whole Iſland (about the Year 870) to pay him a yearly Tribute of an Ounce of Gold.

IN the Year 1074, *Lanfranc* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, by his newly conſecrated Suffragan *Patrick* Biſhop of *Dublin*, wrote a Letter to (*e*) *Terdelvac* King of *Ireland*; wherein he recommends to that Prince's care the Redreſs of ſeveral Corruptions in the Eccleſiaſtical Adminiſtration within his Kingdom. Amongſt theſe: *Quod ſacri Ordines per pecuniam ab Epiſcopis dantur.* Whether this Money was Coin'd in *Ireland*, or brought from Foreign Parts, is not certain. *Cambrenſis* (*f*) ſays expreſly, that it was brought in by the *Daniſh* Merchants. That the *Danes* Coin'd Money, Sir *James Ware* (*g*) takes to be ſufficiently Apparent from the Silver Penny of *Anlaf* or *Anlaph* King of *Dublin*; whereof he gives us the (*h*) *Icon*. This piece is the ſame which we meet with amongſt the *Engliſh Saxon* Coins in (*i*) *Speed*, Mr. (*k*) *O Walker*, and (*l*) Sir *Andrew Fountain*. All theſe three allow that *Anlaf* was Son and Succeſſor to *Sithric* a *Daniſh* Uſurper of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*: Nor do they deny that he's the Perſon whom K. *Æthelſtan* forced to withdraw into *Ireland*, whereof ſome Hiſtorians make him a King. It ſeems moſt probable that he Coin'd Money as King of *Northumberland*; becauſe there are ſome Braſs-Mites that bear *Anlaf*'s Name, amongſt many of the ſame Metal, which were all undoubtedly minted in that Portion of the old (*m*) Daniſh.

(*e*) Epiſt. *Hib.* Sylog. p. 71. (*f*) Typogr. *Hib.* Diſtinct. 3. cap. 10. (*g*) Antiq. cap. 25. (*h*) Tab. ad p. 53. fig. 6. (*i*) Hiſt. of G. *Britain*, p. 341. (*k*) Præf. in Vit. *Ælfredi* R. Tab. 5. n. 22. (*l*) Numiſm. *Anglo-Sax.* et *Anglo-Dan.* Tab. 3. (*m*) D. *And. Fountain*, Tab. 10.

Saxon

Saxon Heptarchy. The Learn'd and Ingenious Knight differs in Opinion with his Friend Mr. *Walker*; who had acquainted him (by Letter or Conference, I ſuppoſe, for he ſays nothing of it in his Printed Notes) that the Reverſe on *Anlaf*'s Coin ſeem'd to repreſent a Church. The Conjecture will appear plauſible enough to any that compares this with one of the Emperor *Ludowic* (the Fourth) given us by (*n*) *O Wormius*; who boldly ſays of the like Scrawls, that they are *figura Templi*: But Sir *Andrew* muſt be in the right, if *Anlaf* liv'd and dy'd (as our Hiſtorians generally report his Caſe) an Infidel. The *Saxon* (*o*) Chronicle, which ſings the Glories of his Conqueror in a moſt ſublime Strain, brings him from *Ireland* to the fatal Battle of *Brunanburgh*, and deſcribes his diſgraceful Flight back again. The beſt *Manuſcript* Copy has it in theſe Words: **Dreorig ðara ða laf on ðinger mera, oſer deop waeter Dyflen ſecan; eft Iraland aewiſtmode.** i.e. The ſorry Remains (of *Anlaf*'s Army) put to Sea and made for *Dublin*; returning to *Ireland* in a (ſhattered and) ſhameful Manner. Upon the whole of this Story, the Reader is to judge for himſelf whether 'tis moſt likely that King *Anlaf* Coin'd the ſeveral ſorts of Silver-pennies (for ſeveral, three at leaſt, we have of them) in *Ireland*, and ſcatter'd them in *England*; or brought them with him from *Northumberland*, on his firſt arrival in *Ireland*. I will only beg leave to obſerve that, on the piece now before us, there ſeems to be a Cluſter of three Kingdoms, not much unlike the three *Legs* (as they are call'd) which we ſee on the modern Farthings of the Iſle of *Man*; that the (*p*) *Engliſh*

(*n*) Mon. *Dan.* lib. 5. p. 440. (*o*) Chron. Anglo-Sax. ad an. 938. (*p*) *Hen. Huntingdon*, lib. 5. *R. Higden*, lib. 6. *&c. &c.*

Hiſto-

Hiſtorians make *Anlaf*, King of *Ireland*, *Northumberland* and (*multarum Inſularum*) of the Iſles; and that the (q) *Manks* Chronicles acknowledge *Syrach* and his Son *Goddard* (whom I vehemently ſuſpect to be the *Northumbrian Sithric* and *Godfrid*) to have reign'd ſucceſſively in their Iſland. *Anlaf* indeed they do not mention, being perhaps aſham'd of him after his ignominious Defeat: But, as he ſucceeded to his Father and Brother in the petty Throne of *Northumberland*, we may well conclude that he alſo was King of *Man*. The rather, becauſe, the *Manks* Chronicle it ſelf makes *Olave* (which is near a-Kin to *Anlaf*) to be Son to *Goddard*, and his Succeſſor on the Throne. The greateſt Difficulty is, *Olave* was above an hundred Years younger than *Anlaf*, allowing Computation to be right on both ſides. Is not this (however) the firmeſt Ground whereon the *Mank's-Tripos* can ſtand?

WHETHER the Silver Coins found at (r) Iriſh *Glandeloch* in the County of *Wicklow*, in the Year 1639. be antient *Iriſh* (or Foreigners) is hard to determine; nor can I ſo probably diſcern the Number of 1115. (or MCXV.) on the Third of them, as my Author fancied he could. The Mintage was every where rude in that Age; and theſe are of ſo near a Reſemblance to others found in moſt of the Northern and Weſtern Nations of *Europe*, that our Conjectures upon them are very uncertain. *Roderick*, the laſt *Iriſh* King, who ſurrendred his Crown and Dominions to *Henry* the Second of *England*, died in the Year 1198. and by his laſt Will and Teſtament (ſays (s) Mr. *Flaherty*, out of an antient Book of Annals penn'd

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(q) See *W. Sacheverel's* Survey, p. 28. (r) *Ware*, Antiq. cap. 25. (s) *Ogygia*, p. 442.

about

about that time) bequeath'd a deal of Gold and Silver to all the Churches of *Ireland*, as well as to thoſe of *Rome* and *Jeruſalem*. He does not ſay that this was in coin'd Money; much leſs that it bore his own Image and Superſcription. *It is true indeed* (ſays Arch-Biſhop (*t*) *Uſher*) *that K.* Henry *the Second, to the end he might the more eaſily obtain the Pope's good Will for his entring upon* Ireland, *did voluntarily offer unto him the payment of a yearly Penſion of one Penny out of every Houſe in the Country: Which (for ought that I can learn) was the firſt Eccleſiaſtical Tribute that ever came into the Pope's Coffers out of* Ireland. *But King* Henry *got nothing elſe by the Bargain, but the bare Office of Collecting the Pope's* SMOKE-SILVER; *as we call'd it here when we paid it.* He ſays not, nor could he, that theſe Pennies were minted in *Ireland*: For, after the *Iriſh* came under the Dominion of the *Engliſh* Kings, the firſt coin'd Money that we read of was in the Year 1210. in the Eleventh of King *John*; when (*u*) *John de Grey*, (Biſhop of *Norwich* and Lord Juſtice of *Ireland*) by command of his Maſter, King *John*, cauſed Pence and Farthings to be ſtamped of the ſame Weight and Fineneſs with thoſe of *England*; which had an equal Currency in both Kingdoms. On theſe was the King's Head in a Triangle, inſcrib'd, (*w*) JOHANNES, REX. and on the Reverſe, a Creſcent and bright Planet with three leſſer Stars, or *Sterlings*, in the three Points of another Triangle, with the Mint-Maſter's Name, ROBERD. ON. DIVE. for *Divelin*. The Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* judiciouſly obſerv'd

Engliſh.

(*t*) Relig. of antient *Iriſh*, p. 123. (*u*) Vid. *Matt. Pariſ.* ad An. 1210. et *Holingſhed*, p. 174. (*w*) See *Speed's* Chron. p. 531.

to

to me, that the Triangle on the *Iriſh* Coins of this King (as well as thoſe of his Son and Grandſon, *Henry* the Third and *Edward* the Firſt:) was intended to repreſent a *Harp*; which is more fully impreſs'd on the Coins of their Succeſſors: King *John* made the Standard of *Iriſh* (*x*) Money equal to the *Engliſh* at the ſame time that he publiſh'd the Laws of *England*, and required the Execution of them in his new erected Counties of this Kingdom. Indeed, this King was the firſt that brought in *Sterling*-Money into the two Kingdoms, which had its Denomination from thoſe (*y*) *Eaſterlings*, which he call'd, from *Germany*, to aſſiſt in the refining of his Coin.

Henry the Third, in the Thirty-fifth Year of his Reign, cauſed a new (*z*) Coin to be ſtruck; and called in the old. This bears the King's Head (in a three corner'd Harp, as above) with this Inſcription, HENRICUS, REX III. On the Reverſe, a Croſs (quartering the Penny into four Farthings) with RICHARD. ON. DIVE. In this very Year, Pope (*a*) *Innocent* the Fourth call'd for his *Iriſh* Subſidies for the *Holy-Land*: Which perhaps cauſed this new Coinage. Henry 3.

IN the Year 1279. (*b*) *Robert* (it ſhould be *Stephen*) *de Fulborn*, Biſhop of *Waterford*, Lord Deputy, changed the Coin, by command of *Edward* the Firſt. This gives the King's Face, in the ſame Poſture with thoſe of the two former Reigns; inſcrib'd, EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HIB. On the Reverſe a Croſs, as in his Father's, with CIVITAS DUBLINIE. Sir Edward 1.

(*x*) Pref. to *Davis*'s Reports, p. 1. et Fol. 21. a. b. (*y*) *Camd.* Brit. N. E. col. 922. Vid. et *Somneri*, Gloſſ. v. *Sterlingus*. (*z*) Rot. Clauſ. 36. *Hen.* 3. (*a*) *Rymer*, Tom. 1. p. 462. (*b*) Annal. *Camd. Hibern.*

John

John Davies is miſtaken, when in his (*c*) Report of the Caſe of *Mix'd Monies*, he ſaith that in his Reign there was but one Mint in *Ireland*, and that was at *Dublin*; for the late Arch-Biſhop of *York* had a Penny and a Half-penny of this King, that were coin'd at *Waterford*; and Sir *James Ware* had another that was coin'd at *Pontana* or *Drogheda*. In the Year 1300. the Money call'd *Pollards* and *Crocards* was prohibited both in *England* and *Ireland*, by *Edward* the Firſt's Proclamation. Theſe were counterfeit Pennies, worth no more (in real Value) than (*d*) half *Sterlings*. This Prince (ſays (*dd*) Mr. *Thoresby*) made conſiderable Alterations in the Money, being the firſt of our Kings that fix'd the Standard of our Coin; he was alſo the firſt that added *Dominus Hiberniæ* to his Stile, which is never wanting in his Coins, nor in thoſe of his Son *Edward* the Second, nor in the Groats of *Edward* the Third, but was afterwards left out; nor is there any more mention of *Ireland* upon the *Engliſh* Monies, till King *Henry* the Eighth put it into his Stile as one of his Kingdoms. This King alſo left out the *Sceptre* which appears no more upon the ſmall Monies till *Henry* the Eighth; nor upon the large till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Crowns and Half-Crowns. He alſo left off the Mint-Maſters Names upon the Reverſe (to which I know but one Exception, *viz.* N° 172.) and in place thereof put *Civitas* or *Villa*, and the Name of the place of Coinage; of which I have *London*, *Canterbury*, *York*, *Kingſton*, *Durham*, *Newcaſtle*, *Berwick*, *Lincoln*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, St. *Edmund*'s *Bury*, *Dublin*, *Cork*, and *Waterford*. He is alſo ſaid to be the firſt that coined Half-pennies and Farthings

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(*c*) Fol. 26. b. (*d*) *R. Holingſhed*, p. 309. (*dd*) Ducat. Lond. p. 352.

round;

round; but the noble Earl of *Pembroke* shew'd me one of *Henry* the Third. He was, I believe, the first who absolutely forbid the use of *broken Monies*; for of old they had no other Monies but Pence, and if they would have a Half-penny or a Farthing, they broke the Penny into two or four parts. These round Half-pennies and Farthings continued till King *James* the First, who left off the coining of Silver Farthings. I was at a great loss how to distinguish the Monies of King *Edward* the Second from this King's, not only because there is no Number added to his Name, but because the Face, Stile, Weight, and Reverse are alike in both: I had indeed observed some to have only *E D W*. others *E D W A*. or *E D W A R D*. But could not upon any certain grounds appropriate them to either, till his Grace my Lord Arch-Bishop of *York* was pleased to instruct me, that all the Coins upon which only the three first Letters of the Name are put, *viz*. *E D W*. belong to the first *Edward*, which Conjecture is supported by two strong Arguments: 1. These are in much greater Plenty than the other (five for one); and every Body knows, that *Edward* the First coined abundantly more Money than his Son; and therefore in reason that must be his, of which most is remaining. 2. *Edward* the First is famous for setting up four Mints at *Dublin*, and coining a great deal of Money there. Now in all these his Name is always put *E D W*. and never otherwise; a good Argument that the Coins of *England*, where the Name is so writ, do belong to him likewise.

Edw. III. *Edward* the Third came to the Crown in the Year 1326. and, in the Tenth Year of his Reign there was an (e) Act of State for the coining of Half-pence and Farthings in *Ireland* of ſuch an Alloy that the Pound *des Mailles* ſhould contain Twenty-one Shillings in Tale; and as many *Farlings* as made Twenty-one Shillings and Eleven-pence.

Hen. IV. *Henry* the Fourth, in the Year 1404. ordered the *Noble* of his Five immediate Predeceſſors to paſs in *Ireland* for (f) Ten Shillings; and, from that time, all ſorts of Coin went at a higher Value here than in *England*.

Hen. VI. *Henry* the Sixth, in the Twentieth Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 1446. paſs'd an Act of Parliament at (g) *Trim*, in the Lieutenancy of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, ſuppreſſing all clipp'd Money, *O Rely's* Money, and other unlawful Coins. Elſewhere (h) the ſame Author ſays this Act paſſed in the Year 1447. In 1459. the Mint was again opened in the Caſtles of *Dublin* and *Trim*; where not only Silver, but Braſs (i) Money was coined: Of this latter Metal ſeveral old Pieces have been found, which ſhow that ſome of the antient *Iriſh* (k) Biſhops had the Privilege of coining ſuch Money.

Edw. IV. *Edward* the Fourth, in the Year 1462. (*Thomas* Earl of *Deſmond* being Deputy under the Duke of *Clarence*) eſtabliſhed ſeveral (l) Mints for Groats, Two-pences, Pence, Half-pence and Farthings: And *Engliſh* Money, in his time, firſt went here at a fourth more Value than in *England*. And in

(e) *Ware*, Antiq. cap. 25. (f) Sir *J. Davis's* Reports, Tol. 22. (g) *Ware*, Antiq. cap. 25. (h) Id. Annal. p. 74. (i) Rot. Pat. 39. *Hen.* 6. (k) *F. Morriſon*, Itin. Par. 1. p. 284. (l) *Ware*, Annal. p. 74.

the

the Year 1467, Liberty was given, by Act of Parliament, for the Coining of Money in the Cities of *Waterford* and *Limerick*, and in the Towns of *Tredagh*, *Galloway*, and *Carlingford*; as well as in the Caſtles of *Dublin* and *Trim*. In the Year 1475. the Fifteenth Year of this King's Reign, the Biſhop of *Meath*, Deputy to the Duke of *Clarence*, Lord-Lieutenant; held a Parliament at *Dublin*; wherein the Value of Silver-Money was raiſed a third part: So that the Groats of former Reigns went now for Six-pence, and leſſer Money in proportion. By the ſame Law the Mint was fix'd at *Dublin*, *Drogheda*, and *Waterford*; and prohibited in other Places. And, in the Eighteenth Year of the ſaid King's Reign, another Law impowered the Maſter of the Mint to coin Pieces of Three-pence, Two-pence, and a Penny. Upon this Money was the Impreſſion of three (*m*) Crowns repreſenting the three Kingdoms of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*; and all of it was a third loſs in Value than the *Engliſh*. We may hence learn, of what Value and Tribe that Two-pence is, which *Speed* has aſſigned to *Henry* the Fourth. It is undoubtedly of that King's Coin, though his Name is not upon it: But it is one of his *Iriſh* Coins; and not of his *Engliſh*, as *Speed* took it to be. "Whether any of this King's "Coin (ſays the late Arch-Biſhop of (*n*) *York*) "have the Head in a Triangle I know not. The "Groats I am ſure have not, but are like the "*Engliſh* ones, ſave that they are of leſs weight, "and have *Hibernia* writ at length; the Two-"pences, I juſt now named, have not the King's

(*m*) *Ware*, Antiq. cap. 25. (*n*) MSS. Notes on *Iriſh* Coins.

coin'd new Money, by the King's Command, in the Caſtle of *Dublin*: And in the laſt of his Reign (1552.) the Groats of too baſe Metal, were ordered to paſs at Two-pence. We are not told what Superſcription they bore; nor have I ever yet ſeen any of them. This I know, that in the (q) *Harleian* Library there is an Indenture made betwixt King *Edward* the Sixth and *Martyn Pirri, Auguſt* the Ninth, *A. R.* 4. for four ſorts of Silver-Money to be coin'd in *Dublin*. 1. *Groat*, worth four Pence, *Sterling*. 2. *Half-Groat*, or Two-pence. 3. *Penny*. 4. *Half-Penny*. So that a hundred forty-four Groats weigh one Pound *Troy*. Two-pences, 288, *&c.*

I. QUEEN *Mary's Iriſh* Money was, 1. A very fair Shilling before her Marriage, with her Head crown'd, MARIA. D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. BERNIE. REGINA. Reverſe, a crown'd *Harp* between *M.* and *R.* all crown'd, (r) VERITAS TEMPORIS. FILIA. MDLIII. This weighs Three-penny-Weight and fifteen Grains; and is of a very baſe Alloy. 2. The other bears, PHILIP. Z. MARIA. D. G. rex & REGINA. By the Crown over their Heads is the Year 1557. Reverſe, a crown'd *Harp* between *P.* and *M.* crowned alſo, *Poſuimus Deum Adjutor. noſtr.* This is of the ſame vile Metal with the former. In her laſt Year the Roſe-Pennies of *Henry* the Eighth and *Edward* the Sixth, mix'd with Braſs, were (by *Engliſh* Proclamation) reſtrained to *Ireland*.

Elizabeth. QUEEN *Elizabeth*. In the beginning of her Reign, the *Iriſh* are ſaid to have had a Mint of their own: But afterwards ſhe ordered all their

(q) Cart. 57. H. 4. (r) *Thoresby*, Ducat. Leod. p. 364.

Money

Money to be tranſmitted to them from *England*. Their Shillings were ſtamped with a *Harp*, thence call'd *Harpers*, and were worth no more than Nine-pence, *Engliſh*. A little before her death, for the more ready vanquiſhing of the Rebels in that Kingdom, ſhe paid her Army in a baſe Coin; which was commanded, by Proclamation, to paſs in all Payments. Three parts of this were Copper, and one Silver; though the Goldſmiths valued a Shilling at no more than Two-pence, *Sterling*. Of theſe were coin'd Shillings, Six-pences, and Three-pences; (*s*) *ſtamped with her Highneſs's Arms crown'd, and Inſcription of her uſual Stile; and on the other, with the Harp crown'd*, &c. *As alſo certain Pieces of ſmall Money of meer Copper, of Pence, Half-pence, and Farthings, for the uſe of the poorer ſort, ſtamped on each ſide as the other.* Theſe are the very words of the Proclamation (*t*); which takes notice of the *Silver* in this Coin being only *three Ounces fine*. This Alteration, and taking away the Allowance (of one Shilling in the Pound) for Exchange, *bred a general Grievance*. Mr. *Thoreſby* (*u*) has publiſh'd the *Icon* of one of this Queen's Braſs Coins; which near the Arms has *E. R.* and the Inſcription, ELIZABETH. D. G. AN. FR. ET. HIB. REG. Reverſe, a crown'd *Harp*, with *Poſui*, &c. and the Year 1601. By the date he was tempted to take it, at firſt, for a Piece of this baſe Money; but, the Waſh of Silver being very ſlender, he ſeems afterwards to think it was only ſtruck for a Copper-Farthing. Upon the refuſal of a conſiderable Sum of this Money tendered in Payment of a Bond, a great Suit at Law happened; which gave occaſion to the forementioned

(*s*) *F. Morriſon*'s Itin. Par. 1. p. 283. (*t*) Pacat. *Hibern.* p. 146, 148, &c. et 387. (*u*) Ducat. *Leod.* p. 367.

There is another *Irish* Crown-piece of this King's without any Inſcription; which upon one ſide, has a plain Croſs; on the other the Letter V s. Whether this was Coin'd at the Siege of *Dublin*, 1641, Mr. *Thoresby*, who has one of the Pieces, cannot ſurely inform us: But it is certain that ſoon after the beginning of the Rebellion there were ſome Coin'd of a different Stamp from thoſe that afterwards had C. R. under a Crown. Of his obſidional Pieces, we have the Shilling, Six-pence and Groat, of *Dublin*; and the Six-pence of *Cork*: All which may juſtly now be reckoned as Medals. There is alſo a Silver *Iriſh* Medal, with a Crown'd King playing upon the Harp, as King (*b*) *David* is repreſented; over which is the Crown of *England* with this Inſcription FLOREAT REX. On the Reverſe, St. *Patrick* (or ſome other mitred Biſhop) with a Croſier in his Hand inſcrib'd QUIESCAT. PLEBS. Theſe are ſtill common in Copper and Braſs; and being of different Dimenſions are Current for *Half-pence* and *Farthings*. Both Sizes have the figure of the King, with a radiated Crown and Harp; and the Imperial Crown of theſe Kingdoms in a different Metal, *viz.* (Braſs upon the Copper and *vice verſa*) with FLOREAT. REX. The Reverſes are different: The larger having St. *Patrick* in his Epiſcopal Habit, with his Croſier, preaching to the People ECCE. GREX. Behind him is a Shield with IIII. and II. The leſſer have a Church behind the ſame Tutelar Saint; who is caſting out of this Iſland all venomous Beaſts with the STAFF OF IESUS, of which, ſays my (*c*) Friend, the Native *Iriſh* tell many wonderful Things.

(*b*) *Evelyn*'s Numiſm. p. 133. (*c*) Mr. *Thoresby*, Ducat. *Leod.* p. 378. n. 481. See alſo *Creſſy*'s Ch. Hiſt. p. 179, 180.

KING

KING *Charles* the Second Coin'd no Silver Money (that I know of) for the ſole Uſe of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. His *Half-pence* and *Farthings*, in Copper and Braſs, with a Harp on the Reverſe, were common and current; as his Father's were before him, and his Brother's ſtill continue to be. The late learned (*d*) Mr. *Evelyn* has given us the draught of a ſmall Medal; which undoubtedly belongs to this Reign and to *Ireland*. It gives the Figure of St. *Catharine* at length, holding a Sword point down in her left Hand, a Palm in the right, and ſtanding by a broken Wheel; inſcrib'd PRINCIPATE. INSIGNIS. This is exactly what we have on the Reverſe of one of the ſeveral *Engliſh* Medals ſtruck on the coming of Queen *Catharine* of *Portugal* into *England*: But ours, which was probably Minted on the ſame Occaſion, has on its Reverſe the Pourtraiture of *Fame*, holding a Branch of *Olive*; inſcrib'd PROVINCIA CONNAGH. Charles II.

KING *James* the Second turned all the (*e*) Braſs Guns of *Ireland*, and all the Veſſels of Braſs and Copper that could be ſeiz'd in the Hands of Proteſtants, into Money; which paſs'd as Silver, and at an equal Value with it, being ſo made Current by Proclamation, the Eighteenth Day of *June*, in the Year 1689. The Workmen at the Mint valued the Metal at no more than Three-pence or a Groat a Pound; but, being now Coin'd, one Pound of it went at the Value of five Pounds Sterling. The Half-Crown Piece (the largeſt now ſtruck) bore the King's-Head in Buſt, inſcrib'd IACOBVS II. DEI GRATIA. and on James II.

(*d*) *Numiſm.* p. 132, 133. (*e*) See Mr. *Thoreſby*'s Account from *Dublin*. Ph. Tranſact. n. 297. and A. B. *King*'s State of the Proteſt. §. 11, p. 150, 151. *&c.*

the

the Reverſe a Crown laid on two Scepters croſs-wiſe, inſcrib'd, MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. 1689. above the Crown were XXX. denoting its Value to be 30 Pence, and on the Exurge, the Month wherein the ſeveral Pieces were Coin'd; as *Aug. Sep. Oct.* The Shillings and Sixpences had all the ſaid Marks and Inſcriptions. At the ſame time there were Pewter Pennies Coin'd with a ſpeck of Copper or Braſs in the middle, about the bigneſs of his own *Iriſh* Half-penny (before he left *England*) of the ſame Metal; from which it hardly differed in any thing, ſave that (on the Head-ſide) its Value was thus aſcertain'd 1 *d.* In the beginning of the next Year, another Proclamation call'd in the Half-Crowns; which, being new ſtamp'd, were order'd to paſs for Crowns: So that now Three-penny-worth of Metal would make Ten Pounds *Sterling*. Theſe Pieces carried the King on Horſeback, circumſcrib'd IAC. II. DEI. GRA. MAG, BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. On the Reverſe a Crown Imperial, guarded with the four Royal Scutcheons (Croſs-wiſe and Crown'd) of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, interwoven with ANN.O DOM. 1690. and inſcrib'd CHRISTO. VICTORE. TRIVMPHO. Juſt before the Battle at the *Boyne*, the Copper and Braſs Money failing, the laſt mention'd Stamps and Inſcriptions were put upon Pieces of Pewter; which were intended to be ſent abroad at the ſaid Currency of a Crown, and a Proclamation was ready for that Purpoſe: But King *William* came ſooner to *Dublin* than was expected, and thereupon that Project was drop'd. I have one of theſe Pewter-Crowns, given me by (my often mention'd and never to be forgotten Friend) Mr. *Thoresby* of *Leeds*, every way like the Copper ones; but having about its Edge (or Tranchée) this Inſcription, to prevent (belike) its being

being clipped, MELIORIS. TESSERA. FATI. ANNO. REGNI. SEXTO. The Rarity of theſe may be an Occaſion of their being now treaſured up as Medals; ſince we have not yet heard of above an hundred and fifty of them being found after King *James*'s withdrawing himſelf out of this Kingdom: And even thoſe were a ſurprize to the Gentleman who ſtumbled upon them. Whereas, in Twelve Months time, there was no leſs than 965375 *l.* Coin'd in the other baſe Metals; the Popiſh Soldiers being paid their Subſiſtance, and the Proteſtant Creditors oblig'd to receive their Debts, in that wretched ſort of Money: So that theſe, as was reaſonably computed, loſt about 60000 *l. per* Month by this cruel Stratagem. After King *James* left *Ireland*, there was in the Year following, *viz.* 1691. another ſort of Braſs Money Coin'd at *Limerick*, which from the Picture and Inſcription upon them, were commonly call'd *Hibernia's*; each of theſe is as large as his firſt Braſs Shillings, having on one ſide the King's Head with IACOBUS. DEI. GRATIA: on the other ſide the Figure of a Woman ſitting, leaning with her left Arm upon a Harp, and in her right Hand holding up a Croſs. In the circumference is *Hibernia* 1691.

KING *William* and Queen *Mary* Coin'd only *Half-pence* and *Farthings* (of Copper, Braſs, and Pewter,) after the Example of two of their immediate Predeceſſors: And, after the Queen's Death, the King himſelf did the like. In his Reign there were frequent Occaſions given for the ſtriking of Medals, in order to preſerve lively Repreſentations of his Glorious Succeſſes to all future Times. Amongſt thoſe that more immediately relate to *Ireland*, are, I. His Majeſties Triumphant paſſing of the *Boyne* on the firſt of *July* 1690, which afforded us the King in Buſt with the following Inſcription, Wil. et Mar.

ſcription, GVLIELMVS. III. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. And on the Reverſe the ſame Royal Perſon, in a General's Poſture, croſſing the River on Horſe-back, King *James* flying (as one in a fright) with extended Arms, and followed by Count *de Lauſun* with his broken Troops; and a little lower the renown'd Duke of *Schomberg* and Dr. *Walker* (late Governor of *London-Derry*) lying dead on the oppoſite Banks of the River: Over all which is this Legend, APPARUIT. ET. DISSIPAVIT. and on the Exurge LIBERATA. HIBERNIA. II. The next Year we had a freſh Occaſion of rejoycing in the Month of *July*, and of ſetting before the World the great Advantages of the Battle of *Aghrim*; which was done by a Repreſentation of King *William* in Buſt, and a Crown of Lawrel, inſcrib'd (as the former) with his Majeſty's uſual Titles. On the Reverſe a Lion trampling on a Leopard, and (with one of his Paws) wounding a Cock flying from him with an open Bill and extended Wings, inſcrib'd, SIC. VNO. FERIT. VNGVE. DVOS. and on the Exurge, IACOBO. ET. LVDOVICO. HIBERNIA. PVLSIS. III. On the final ſurrendry of the City of *Limerick*, and, with it, of the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*) in *October* following, we had the King in Buſt, &c. as in the two former; and on the Reverſe *Hercules*, with his Club held over ſprawling *Ireland*, and *France* (with a *Flower-de-Lis* on her Target) making the beſt of her way out of the Field: The Inſcription, PLVRES. IMPARES. VNI. and on the Exurge, HIBERNIS. SVBIECTIS. GALLIS. FVGATIS. This Device had certainly an Eye to the like, formed ſome time before, by the *French* King; whereon were VNVS. CONTRA. OMNES. and NEC. PLURIBUS. IMPAR.

QUEEN

QUEEN *Anne* Coin'd no ſort of Money for *Ire-* Q. Anne.
land. The many grand Atchievements of her Victorious General, the Duke of *Marlborough*, merited (and had) the Glory of being Recorded in durable Metal and Marble: And *Ireland* has its ſhare in the Honours done, to every Member of the Empire of Great *Britain*, by that brave Commander; though the Medals are not ſo particularly appropriated to this Kingdom as to come under our preſent Conſideration.

HIS preſent Majeſty King *GEORGE*, will George.
(we truſt) cloſe our Cabinet of Medals with a finiſhing Piece on the yet ſtricter Union of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*: A Bleſſing which ſeems to have been long laid up in Store for the Illuſtrious (and now Royal) Houſe of *Hanover*.

APPEN-

Numb. I.

An Alphabetical Account of ſeveral antient Iriſh *Hiſtorians, Annals,* &c. *mention'd and referr'd to by* Dr. Keating; *which are either barely nam'd, or wholly omitted, in the foregoing Chapters.*

Antiquaries. The Great and Learned Monarch of *Ireland* (above ſeven hundred Years before our Saviour's Incarnation) *Ollamh Fodhla*, firſt undertook to tranſmit to Poſterity, in a very correct Hiſtory, the ſeveral Travels, Voyages, Adventures, Wars and other memorable Tranſactions, of all his Royal Anceſtors; from *Feniuſa Farſa*, the King of *Scythia*, to his own Times: And, in order to purge and digeſt the Records of his Kingdom, he ſummon'd his Principal Nobility, his Druids, the Poets and Hiſtoriographers, to meet him in a full Aſſembly at *Tara* once in every three Years. — In this Aſſembly, the antient Records and Chronicles of the Iſland were peruſ'd and examin'd; and if any Falſhoods were detected, they were inſtantly eras'd, that Poſterity might not be impos'd on by falſe Hiſtory: And the Author, who had the Inſolence to abuſe the World by his Relation, either by perverting Matters of Fact, and repreſenting them in improper Colours, or by Fancies and Inventions

Antiquaries.

of his own, was ſolemnly degraded from the Honour of ſitting in that Aſſembly, and was diſmiſs'd with a mark of Infamy upon him.-- His Works were deſtroy'd, as unworthy of Credit; and were not to be admitted into the Archives, or received among the Records of the Kingdom. *Par.* I. p. 67. — In the Interval between every Seſſion of this Triennial Parliament, not only the profeſs'd Antiquaries, but the Gentry and Perſons of Abilities in all Profeſſions and Capacities, did with all Diligence and Fidelity collect what was worthy to be obſerv'd in their ſeveral Diſtricts and Provinces; and laid their Remarks before the next Aſſembly to be examin'd, and, if they were approv'd, to be tranſcribed in the Royal Records, for the Benefit and Information of their Deſcendents. — There were above two hundred Principal Annaliſts and Hiſtorians in this Kingdom; who had a handſome Revenue and large Eſtate in Land aſſign'd them, to ſupport themſelves in the Study of Heraldry and Chronology, and to gain a perfect Knowledge in thoſe uſeful Profeſſions. *Ibid.* p. 69. During the Reign of *Tuathal Teachtmar* (towards the latter End of the firſt Chriſtian Century) it was enacted, that all the Annals, Hiſtories, and other publick Chronicles of the Kingdom, ſhould be examined and reviſed; and the ſame Method ſhould be uſed in fixing their Authority, as was ordain'd by the Triennial Parliament of that Illuſtrious Monarch *Ollamh Fodhla*: For great Corruptions had been introduc'd from the Murder of *Fiachadh Fionoluidh*, under the Uſurpation of the Plebeians, and thoſe Conventions had been diſcontinu'd till the Reſtoration of *Tuathal*. *Ibid.* p. 110. ——The Office of the Antiquary was to preſerve the Genealogies of the Kings of *Ireland*, to correct the regal Tables of Succeſſion, and to deliver down the Pedigrees of every collateral Branch

of

of the Royal Family. *Ibid.* p. 139. —— In the Reign of King *Laogaire* (which began *A. D.* 427.) a Committee of three Kings, three Biſhops, whereof St. *Patrick* himſelf was one, and three Antiquaries, was appointed to examine the Genealogies of the principal Families and antient Records of this Kingdom; and, having purged them of all ſpurious Relations, to depoſite them in the Archives of the Iſland as a Venerable and Authentick Collection.' This Body of Records was call'd the *Great Antiquity*; and its Veracity was to be rely'd on, and never to be queſtioned by future Generations. Tranſcripts of this are the Books of *Ardmach*, the Pſalter of *Caſhel*, &c. *Par.* II. p. 9.

Antique Iriſh Manuſcripts.

BOOKS of the like kind with theſe, are: 1. *Cion Droma Sneachta.* The old *White Book*, ſo call'd, gives an Account of the Landing here of three Daughters of *Cain*; and ſays, that from the Eldeſt of theſe the whole Iſland was firſt called *Banba*. Par. I. p. 10. —— This choice Volume was written before St. *Patrick* firſt arrived in *Ireland*. Ibid. p. 29. 2. *Claain Mac Naois.* This, with that of *Ardmagh*, &c. newly mention'd, was one of the Authentick Copies of the *Great Antiquity*. Par. II. p. 9. 3. *Etymologies.* The Author is an antient Writer; but I much queſtion his Fidelity, and every one is left to judge for himſelf. *Par.* I. p. 76. 4. *Glean de lochi.* This antient and valuable Record aſſerts, that the Aſſembly of *Dromceat* (wherein St. *Columb-Cill* was preſent) ſat conſtantly, without Prorogation, for the ſpace of a whole Year and one Month; where moſt excellent Laws were eſtabliſh'd, for correcting Abuſes in the State. *Par.* II. p. 32. 5. *Hoath.* Call'd the Annals, or *Black Book*, of *Hoath*. Par. I. p. 70. 6. *Huaidh-chongabhala.* Of the ſame Authority with the Pſalter of *Caſhel*. Par. II. p. 9. 7. *Invaſions.* This is a Record upon whoſe Authority we may

depend. *Par.* I. p. 29. 'Tis otherwiſe call'd the *Book of Conqueſts*. Ibid. p. 47. 8. *Jobbuir Chiaran*. So called becauſe it was written by St. *Chiaran*. Par. II. p. 28. 9. *Leath Cuin*. A Hiſtory very Ancient, and of great Authority. *Par.* II. p. 7. 10. *Mac Eogan*. That valuable Record, call'd, *Leabbar Ruadh* (or the *Red Book* of) *Mac Eogan*, is a Book of the Annals of *Ireland*, written about three hundred Years ago. It is ſometimes cited by the Name of *Leabbar Breac*, or the *Speckled Book*, and is a Chronicle of *undiſputed* Authority, *Par.* II. p. 7, 36, 117. 11. The *Black Book* of *Molaga*, of the ſame Nature and Authority with the Pſalter of *Caſhel*. This Chronicle relates, that there was a Copy of the New-Teſtament tranſcribed from the Book of *Fiontan*, which was claim'd by no Proprietor; and therefore *Fiontan* inſiſted that the Copy was his, as being written from the Original which was in his Hands. St. *Collum-Cill* was of another Opinion; and claim'd it for himſelf. King *Diarmud* gave Sentence in favour of *Fiontan*: Which was ſo reſented by the Saint, that he inceas'd the Northern *Clanna Neill* againſt him; who obtain'd a complete Victory over him and his Allies of *Connacht*. Par. II. p. 9, 29. 12. *Moling*. Another Tranſcript of the *Great Antiquity*. Par. II. p. 9. 13. *Oiris*. A Manuſcript, ſtill extant, of great Antiquity. Par. II. p. 14.

Boireimhe Laighen. BOIREIMHE LAIGHEN, or, The Tribute of *Leinſter*. This is an old Hiſtory of the famous Tax (of Six-thouſand Cows, as many Ounces of pure Silver, &c.) duly paid, every ſecond Year, by the Inhabitants of the Province of *Leinſter*, during the Reigns of forty Monarchs of *Ireland*. Par. I. p. 110.

Cambrenſis. CAMBRENSIS GIRALD. This Author deſerves no manner of Regard or Credit to be given him; and his Chronicle is the moſt partial Repreſentation

ſentation of the *Iriſh* Hiſtory that ever was impos'd on any Nation in the World. He has endeavour'd to make the venerable Antiquities of the Iſland a meer Fable; and given Occaſion to the Hiſtorians that came after him to abuſe the World, with the ſame fictitious Relations. *Par.* I. p. 13.

CAOILTE, MAC RONAIN. V. *Ruanus.*

CHRONICLE *of the Saints.* This Book expreſly aſſerts, that St. *Collum-Kill* was the Son of *Feidhlin*; who was Great Grandſon to King *Nial* of the nine *Hoſtages*. Par. II. p. 34. Chronicle of Saints.

COGADH *Gall ra Gaoidhealuibh.* Or, An Account of the Wars of the *Gauls* againſt the *Iriſh*. 'Tis a valuable Record, wherein are recited the particular Exploits and Invaſions of the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, when they attempted to make a Conqueſt of this Country. *Par.* II. p. 50. Cogadh Gall.

COLUMKIL. The *Ambra* or *Viſion* of this Saint is a Poem of good Authority; though its Teſtimony may perhaps be queſtion'd in ſome Particulars. It relates his moſt memorable Acts. *Par.* II. p. 33. — It was penn'd by *Dallan Forguill*, a Poet, ſoon after his Deceaſe. Ibid. p. 35. Collumkil

CORMAC MAC CUILLENAN. This King and Biſhop of *Munſter*, being a Prince of great Learning and an accompliſh'd Statesman, wrote an admirable Treatiſe (call'd, *Advice to Kings*) for the Uſe of his Son *Cairbre Liffeachair*; which was penn'd in his thatch'd Houſe at *Anachuil* in *Ceanannas*, near *Tara*, where (after he quitted the Throne and turn'd Chriſtian) he ſpent the latter part of his Life in a contented Privacy. *Par.* I. p. 141. Some of his Hiſtorical Poems are to be found in the *Pſalter* of *Caſhel*. Ibid. p. 148. and *Par.* II. p. 23, 24, 65, 66, 67. Cormac King.

Creagh. CREAGH. The learned *Rich. Creagh*, Primate of *Ireland*, hath this Remark: *Gallica Locutio* [i. e. The *Iriſh* Tongue, call'd *Gaoidhalg* from *Gaoidhal* the Grammarian who taught it in *Scythia*, before *Nemedius* came thence into *Ireland*] *eſt in uſu in* Hibernia, *ab Adventu* Nemedi *Anno* 630. *à Diluvio in hunc uſque diem.* Par. I. p. 45.

Iriſh Language. THE *Iriſh* Tongue is obſcure and difficult to be underſtood; and the Natives of *Ireland*, who ſpeak it properly enough, can hardly attain the Knowledge of its Characters, eſpecially to read, and perfectly to come acquainted with the antient Records: Which ought to diſcourage a Foreigner from writing about the Origin of the *Iriſh* Nation, and likewiſe to render a faithful Tranſlation of the *Iriſh* Manuſcripts the more valuable in the Opinion of every one who bears any regard to the genuine Antiquities of that Kingdom. *Par.* I. p. 32.

Mac Carty MAC CARTY, *Florence*. He is a reputable Author; and has deliver'd down the Tranſactions of *Ireland* for many Ages, *Par.* II. p. 80.

ST. *Patrick*. There is an old Manuſcript in Vellum, exceeding Curious, intituled, *The Life of* St. *Patrick*; which treats likewiſe of the Lives of *Mochuda*, *Albain* and other Saints, and particularly mentions that St. *Patrick* himſelf was of a *Welſh* Extraction. And I have read in an antient *Iriſh* Manuſcript, whoſe Authority I cannot diſpute, that St. *Patrick* and his two Siſters were brought Captive into *Ireland*, from *Armorica* or *Britany*, in the Kingdom of *France*. Par. I. p. 155, 156. — We are inform'd by a Manuſcript Chronicle of Antiquity, that Sixty-four Perſons have ſeverally written the Life of this Reverend Miſſionary. *Par.* II. p. 8.

PSALTERS

PSALTERS of, I. *Tara*. That the Annals, Genealogies and Chronicles, of the Kingdom might be preſerv'd Incorrupt, without Falſhood or Interpolations, it was eſtabliſh'd by Law, that the moſt important Tranſactions ſhould be tranſcrib'd once in every three Years into the Royal Pſalter of *Tara*; after they had been examined and receiv'd a Sanction from the Approbation of the *Great Aſſembly* already mention'd. *Par.* II. p. 10. This is one of the moſt Authentick Records. *Par.* I. p. 57.—2. *Caſhel*. We are inform'd by *Charles Mac Cuillenan*, in his Pſalter of *Caſhel*, that the *Welſh* in *Britain* deſcended originally from *Briotan Maol*, &c. Par. I. p. 20. A moſt valuable Record. *Ibid.* p. 47.—The faithful *Cormac Mac Cuilleanan*, in his Pſalter of *Caſhel*, &c. *Ibid.* p. 50.—The Pſalter of *Caſhel* likewiſe, and others of the moſt antient and authentick Chronicles of *Ireland* take notice, &c. *Ibid.* p. 132. 3. *Na Rann*.—This Account we receive from an antient *Poet* in the following Verſes, to be found in the Pſalter *Na Rann*. *Ibid.* p. 37. Pſalters.

POETS. The Office of the *Poet*, in the neceſſary Retinue of the Kings of *Ireland*, was to tranſmit to Poſterity the heroick and memorable Actions of famous Men, of whatſoever Quality they were; to compoſe Satyrs upon Debauchery and Vice; and to laſh the Immorality of Courtiers and inferior Perſons, without Partiality or Affection. *Par.* I. p. 139.——The principal Occaſion of the Meeting of the Parliament at *Dromceat* (ſummon'd by King *Aodh*, or *Hugh*, about the middle of the Sixth Century.) was to concert proper Meaſures for the expelling and baniſhing that numerous Body of Men, who were called *Poets*, out of the Iſland. Theſe Profeſſors were become very chargeable to the Inhabitants; and, being of a covetous Diſpoſition, were a Griev- Poets.

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vance insupportable to the People. Upon the account of the Privileges and Immunities enjoyed by these Versifiers, from the Indulgence of former Kings, a Third Part of the whole Kingdom pass'd under the Notion of *Poets*, and professed themselves Regular Members of that Society: For it was a plausible Excuse to Idleness and Ease; it being ordain'd by Law that they should be supported by other Mens Labours, and billeted upon the People throughout the Island from *All-Hallow*-Tide till *May*. This Grievance being represented to the King, he resolved to reduce their Number: For St. *Columkil*, being present in this Convention, advis'd that the College of *Poets* should be reformed, but not suppressed. *Par.* II. p. 25, 26, 31.—Among these our Historian cites by Name, 1. *Bearchan*, an antient Prophet; who foretold the Arrival of the *Norwegians*, and their Conquest of the Island. *Par.* II. p. 55. 2. *Cairbre Musc*, a learned Gentleman of the Line of *Herimon*, presented an ingenious Poem to *Oilioll Ollum*, King of *Munster*, wherein he celebrated the Valour, Magnificence and Grandeur, of his Royal Patron; who so graciously accepted the Performance, that (as a Reward) he bestow'd upon him the two *Urmhumbains*, or *Ormonds*, call'd from him, *Muscruidhe*. Par. I. p. 58. 3. *Combda* and *Conall*, about the middle of the Seventh Century, had an excellent Genius for Poetry; and were the Laureats of that Age. *Par.* II. p. 41. 4. *Dallan*. The sharp Rencounters betwixt the Kings of *Munster* and *Leinster*, towards the latter end of the Ninth and beginning of the Tenth Centuries, stand upon Record in a very antient Treatise of *Cluain Aidhnach Fiontan* in *Leix*; where the particulars of the Battle of *Bellach Mugna* are related at large. It is a poetical Composition of a learned Person called *Dallan*;

Ian; who was retain'd as principal Hiſtoriographer to *Clearbhal*, King of *Leinſter*. Par. II. p. 72. 5. *O Dugan*. The particulars of the many good Services of the Clan of *Dailgais* to the Kings of *Munſter*, in the foremention'd Diſputes, are recorded in a Poem compoſed by *O Dugan*. Par. II. p. 65. 6. *Eochaidh Eigeas*, was chief *Poet* of the Kingdom, in the Reign of King *Hugh*, about the middle of the Sixth Century; and is ſometimes call'd *Dallan Forgaill*. This Governor of the Society had Authority to examine into the Qualifications and Abilities of Novices and Candidates; and, upon Admiſſion, he ſent them into the ſeveral Provinces of the Iſland. Particularly, he recommended *Hugh Eigeas* to *Crioch Brearg*; and *Meath Urmaol* he conſtituted chief *Poet* in the two Provinces of *Munſter*, *Seanchan* in *Connacht*, and *Firh* in *Ulſter*. He likewiſe ſettled a Poet of good Learning and Ingenuity in the Family of every Lord throughout the whole Kingdom. *Par*. II. p. 31. 7. *Eochaidh O Flin*, an *Antiquary* and *Poet* of great Note amongſt the *Iriſh*, wrote and ſung of their Adventures in the moſt early Times; as, of the Misfortunes that befel the *Mileſians* at Sea, the Diviſion of the Kingdom by the four Sons of *Partholanus*, &c. *Par*. I. p. 17, 54. 8. *Flanagan*, whoſe Authority is indiſputable, deſcrib'd the many great Battles betwixt the Kings of *Munſter* and *Ulſter* in the Third Century. *Par*. I. p. 122. 9. *Giolla Caomhan*, a celebrated Poet, gives an Account of the firſt Arrival of the *Mileſians* in *Egypt*; as alſo of their Expulſion thence. *Par*. I. p. 38, 42. 10. *Maolruthain*, an old *Poet*, gives a particular Account of the Agreement of King *Hugh* with St. *Columbkil*. Par. II. p. 31. 11. *Tanuidhe O Maol Conaire*, a famous *Antiquary* and *Poet*; to whom we are indebted for the beſt Account of the *Firbolgian* Race. *Par*. I. p. 23, 60.

12. *Torne*

Uſher. USHER, JA. Arch-Biſhop *Uſher*, that Prodigy of Learning and Induſtry. Par. II. p. 101.

N. B. In this part of the APPENDIX the *Dublin* EDITION of *Keating's* Hiſtory is cited; whereas that of *London* is made uſe of in the foregoing CHAPTERS.

Numb.

Numb. II.

A Tranſlation of the Iriſh *Preface*, to *Mr.* Lhuyd's Iriſh *Dictionary*.

To the GENTLEMEN *and other Learned* PERSONS *of the* Iriſh *Nation, whether* Iriſh, Scots, *or other Foreigners, Long Health and Happineſs.*

IT is but reaſonable (Generous Gentlemen) that I here make an Apology for Undertaking to Write and Publiſh a Dictionary in a different Language from my Native Tongue; and which I did not learn by Ear from any Perſon whoſe Native Language it was.

FOR though, 'tis true, I travelled through *Ireland* and the North-Weſt of the Highlands of *Scotland*, partly to make Remarks on the Natural Curioſities, and partly to view the Old Monuments of thoſe Nations; yet frequently meeting and converſing with thoſe who ſpoke *Engliſh*, I learned but very little *Iriſh* in that Progreſs: And therefore it is from Books, for the moſt part, that I have acquired the little Knowledge I have in that Language. Now the Motive that firſt engaged me in the Study of *Iriſh* was this.

SOME

APPENDIX.

SOME *Welsh* and *English* Gentlemen laid their Commands on me to write something beyond what has hitherto been Published concerning the Original Antiquity of the *British* Nation; and in regard the Old and Antient Languages are the Keys that open the Way to the Knowledge of Antiquity; I found it the more necessary to make my self as much Master as was possible of all the old obsolete Words of my own Native Language. For it was generally own'd and taken for granted, (whether true or false) that the *British* was the first and most antient Language in *Great-Britain*.

As soon as I had made, by the help of a certain Parchment-Manuscript, a tolerable Progress in the old *British* Language, I found my Knowledge therein not only imperfect and defective, as to the Meaning and Signification of the old Names of Persons and Places, but also that there were many more words in the old Statutes, Histories and Poems, whose Significations still remained to me very dubious and obscure: Notwithstanding the great Benefit and Advantage we have from the *Welsh* and *Latin* Dictionary, compiled by the very learned and ingenious Dr. *J. Davies*, and printed at *London* in the Year 1632.

THIS Difficulty naturally led me to conjecture that a little Skill in the old *Irish* words, would be very useful to me in explaining those antient *British* words; and therefore I apply'd my self to read the *Irish* Bible and the Chronological History of *Ireland*, written by the learned Antiquary, Dr. *J. Keting*, with a few other modern Books that occasionally fell into my hands; and being perswaded, that making a Collection of the words would very much assist my Memory, I therefore at first made a Dictionary for my own particular Use, which afterwards swell'd to the Bulk you now see it in the following Impression.

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I am very ſenſible that this is a Work not only imperfect and defective, but alſo in ſome Places erroneous; and that a Native of *Ireland* or *Scotland* might perform it with leſs Labour, and more Accuracy and Judgment: However, thus much I venture to affirm, in behalf of this firſt Eſſay, that it is more copious than the firſt Impreſſion (uſually) of a Dictionary of any Language now generally ſpoken throughout *Europe*. *Rome*, as they ſay, was not built in a day; it is not the Work of any one Man, nor indeed the Product of an Age, to write a complete Dictionary of any Language whatever: And as for what is amiſs here, I can ſay no more of it, but humbly ſubmit it to the Judgment and Correction of the gentle and judicious Reader. Had there been before this an *Iriſh* Dictionary publiſhed by any Native of *Ireland* or *Scotland*, it would have been now very uſeful to me, and alſo to others before my Time; but as it has always been uſual upon the like Occaſions, I have hopes that even this incomplete Performance will be kindly received, and taken in good part: Becauſe an half-formed imperfect Dictionary is preferable to no Dictionary, and that, according to the common Proverb, *It is better Late than Never*. I made diligent Enquiry (as many *Iriſh* and *Scottiſh* Gentlemen, who are now living in this Kingdom of *England*, do well know) for a Perſon well verſed and learned in *Iriſh* Manuſcripts, to correct and amend this Dictionary, before it went to the Preſs; but as it was very difficult to find ſuch a Perſon (which I have not hitherto met with) by whom theſe Sheets might be corrected; I could do no better than to ſend three printed Copies of this Dictionary to *Ireland*, and three more to *Scotland*, with Letters to ſome of my Acquaintance in each Kingdom, to correct and enlarge this Work: Two

only of my Friends returned Anſwers, one from *Ireland*, and the other from *Scotland*; whoſe Corrections and Amendments are printed by way of Supplement or Appendix at the end of this Work, and diſtinguiſh'd ſometimes with the Letters *Ir.* and *Sc.* for *Ireland* and *Scotland*, by reaſon I was not at Liberty to mention the Gentlemens Names without their own Approbation. The words which they found erroneouſly or imperfectly interpreted are marked thus, ∴ And if you pleaſe to fix the like Mark to the ſame words in the Dictionary, it will not be amiſs; but a Direction to you, which ought not to be forgotten, that ſuch a word was not juſtly interpreted. It is yet neceſſary to enlarge farther concerning this Dictionary in the following manner.

I. As concerning thoſe words that are not diſtinguiſh'd with a Letter or any other Mark, I collected them, for the moſt part, out of divers *Iriſh* Books; but more particularly from the Old Teſtament tranſlated into *Iriſh* by the Frier—— *King*, at the Deſire and Expence of Dr. *William Bedle*, Biſhop of *Kilmore*; and from Dr. *William O Donnel*, Arch-Biſhop of *Tuam*, his Tranſlation of the New Teſtament.

I know very well I have often inſerted unneceſſary Examples and Quotations; but I firſt collected them, when I was a young Beginner, to aſſiſt my Memory and to acquire thereby more Knowledge and Satisfaction in many words that were dubious, and whoſe Signification I could not well remember: And afterwards I printed them for the Benefit of the *Engliſh* Reader and other Foreigners; becauſe I was conſcious my ſingle Authority was of no great weight, being I was but a Foreigner my ſelf. Another Motive I had for Print-

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ing was, to abridge ſometimes Names and Words; which though perhaps unneceſſary to you, might nevertheleſs be convenient for Foreigners, who have a deſire to learn the Language.

II. EVERY word that is mark'd with the Letter *K.* (beſides many other words that are not mark'd at all) is taken out of Dr. *J. Keting*'s Hiſtory of *Ireland*. I omitted tranſlating into *Engliſh* the Hiſtorical Examples of this Author by reaſon the Knowledge of them was no way uſeful, or of any advantage to Strangers; and therefore it was an unneceſſary Charge to print them. As for the Years in the Chronological Part, wherein he and the learned and ingenious Gentleman, Mr. *Roger O Flaherty* diſagree; every judicious Reader muſt know, that this Dictionary is neither a Judge of, nor a Searcher into, the Chronicles of *Ireland*: However, I thought it more expedient to refer the Reader to the Year mention'd in *Keting*'s Chronology, believing that to be a better Method than to depend on directing him to the Page; becauſe the Book was never printed; and therefore 'tis almoſt impoſſible that a Manuſcript ſhould be tranſcrib'd ſo exactly, and with ſo juſt an agreement in the Pages, as would be neceſſary in referring the Reader to them. The few Hiſtorical Remembrances you have here and there intermixed are mentioned by way of Amuſement to thoſe who are curious in the *Iriſh* and *Scottiſh* Antiquities. But as touching what relates to the Stories of * *Tuathaibh Fiodhgha*, and ſuch like of the ſame

* *Tuathaibh Fiodhgha*, according to Dr. *Keting*, were ſome *Britiſh* Gentlemen, ſo-called, that uſed poliſhed Arms in *Ireland* in the Time of *Herimon*, whoſe wounds were reckoned incurable. *K. of M.* 2737.

Nature; they are publiſhed for the ſake of thoſe that ſtudy Antiquity, to give them to underſtand that every Traditional Story that is handed down from Age to Age to this Time, is not to be look'd upon as true and authentick; however ingenious and perhaps learned the Author in his own time, or thoſe that tranſcrib'd after him, might juſtly be eſteem'd. There are ſome Fables indeed and *romantick* Stories in the firſt Hiſtories of all Nations; but notwithſtanding that, we may give credit to Relations that are probably true, however old they be and of long ſtanding; but we are not under any neceſſity to take for granted that which is in its own Nature very improbable and unlikely: And therefore in theſe two laſt Centuries all learned Nations have expunged out of their true and genuine Hiſtories, all thoſe fabulous Relations, that were apt to bring the Truth of the whole in queſtion; but I muſt not digreſs too far from the Work in hand.

III. As for thoſe words that are marked thus †, they are more obſolete and unintelligible, being partly borrowed in antient Times from the *Latin* or *Greek*, or ſome other Languages; and partly original *Iriſh* words now grown obſolete, or preſerved only in ſome particular places, and diſuſed and unintelligible in moſt others. At firſt I began to tranſcribe them out of an old Manuſcript; but afterwards meeting with a larger Book printed at *Lovain* by *Michael O-Clery*, a Frier, under the Title of *Seanaſan Nuadh*, (or a Gloſſary of old difficult words) wherein was a Collection of all ſuch obſolete words: I inſerted that Book entirely into mine, diſtinguiſhing thoſe words with the Mark I have already mentioned, which the Printers commonly call a *Dagger*. My Deſign at firſt was, as may appear in the three firſt Leaves, to

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give, for the moſt part, the *Engliſh* Interpretation only of thoſe words; in order thereby to ſave the Expence of printing the *Iriſh* Explanation; but afterwards, when I found I was not able to carry my deſign through the whole Work in the manner I propoſed, and that the whole Impreſſion of *Clery*'s Gloſſary was almoſt out; and alſo that the very Examples, which ought to be preſerved, were grown obſolete; I was of Opinion, that to print both the *Iriſh* and *Engliſh* Interpretation of many words would be uſeful and acceptable to the Learners of the old *Iriſh*: I endeavoured likewiſe, with my utmoſt care, to print the words correctly and alphabetically; whereas *Michael O Clery* did but tranſcribe as he found them immethodically collected in old Manuſcripts; wherein the Interpretations and Examples are ſo obſolete, that a Man would require to be very well acquainted with the old *Iriſh* to underſtand them perfectly, and there are likewiſe ſome entirely loſt, and others ſo old as to be forgotten and grown quite out of uſe.

IV. THE words that are diſtinguiſh'd with the Letters *Pl.* and ſometimes with *P.* only, are taken out of the *Latin-Iriſh* Dictionary, compiled by the ingenious and induſtrious Frier, Mr. *Richard Plunket*, and by him finiſhed at *Trim* in *Ireland*, in the Year 1662. The Reader may ſee a farther Account of him in the *Engliſh* Preface. Now in regard I employed a Friend to aſſiſt me ſometimes in tranſcribing out of his Book, that has occaſioned in a few particular places ſome Miſtakes, being led into them by Homonymous *Latin* words: As an inſtance of this, I found the word *Fobhthonnan*, in the Tranſcript of the *Latin* word *Glis*, and becauſe I knew that *Patheu*, *Fatheu*, and *Fatheuin*, in the *Welſh*, ſignified a *Dormouſe*; and conſidering likewiſe that there is a conſiderable Number

of obſolete words in the *Iriſh*, I concluded that *Fobhthonnan* and *Feaſcarluch* ſignified the ſame thing, to wit, a *Dormouſe*; whereas, the Author, by the word *Fobhthonnan* intended a *Thiſtle* only, the word *Glis* (Gen. *Gliſſis*) being uſed in that ſenſe by the *Roman* Natural Hiſtorian (if we rightly underſtand him) *C. Plinius*. I have hopes however that the Miſtakes of this kind are not many, and they ſtand corrected amongſt other Errors in the Supplement at the end of this Work: But, if any Doubts of the like Nature ariſe to the Reader, he may probably ſatisfie himſelf with looking over the *Latin-Celtick* Vocabulary in the ſecond Title of this Firſt Volume; wherein the *Iriſh* (beſides the words diſtinguiſh'd with the Letter *N*.) is entirely copied with mine own hand, out of the hand-writing (as I take it) of the ſaid Mr. *Richard Plunket*. I hope my Reader will excuſe me for uſing in that Vocabulary, and in the Comparative Etymology in the firſt Title, the Orthography of the general Alphabet in *Iriſh* words; when he conſiders the Characters I make uſe of there, are more intelligible to Strangers, and no way injurious or diſagreeable to the Natives of the Kingdom. There are a great many in the Queen's Dominions, and likewiſe amongſt learned Foreigners throughout *Europe*, who have had a great deſire to compare the *Iriſh* and other Languages together; and in order to promote that, the Reader may obſerve the general Alphabet in the ſecond Page of the firſt Leaf, which is much eaſier and ſooner learned than a ſtrange Alphabet. What I firſt propoſed to do was (as may be ſeen in the Title of the Comparative Vocabulary) to ſet down ſuch *Iriſh* words, as beſt agreed with ſome Dialect of the *Welſh*: But after I ſent this Work to the Preſs, I conſidered (upon ſecond Thoughts), that the more copious it was, the more

uſeful

uſeful and acceptable; and therefore I improved it, as you ſee, to a little Vocabulary.

As for the Abbreviations in this following Dictionary, I need not Treat of them here; becauſe they are ſet apart by themſelves, together with the other Abbreviations at the end of this Work. My reaſon for putting the Verbs in the firſt Perſon of the Singular Number, and in the Preſent Tenſe of the Indicative Mood, is not only for its being the moſt regular Method that can be conſtantly obſerv'd, but becauſe it was the Method I ſaw uſed in an old Manuſcript Vocabulary, and what was formerly practiſed in our own Language, as may be ſeen in the Manuſcript of *Eutex*; which I made mention of in the *Corniſh* Grammar *. I uſually however put the *Engliſh* in the infinitive Mood to agree with the Method of explaining the *Latin* in an *Engliſh*, *French*, or *Spaniſh* Dictionary; and therefore, if this be an Error, I don't take it to be a material one: But as touching the other Miſtakes in this Dictionary, of which I partly had ſome Doubts my ſelf, and therein agreed with my Friends to whom I ſhew'd the printed Copies, I will make particular mention of them here, becauſe ſuch a *Memento* may be uſeful to the curious Reader. 1. And firſt, the Letter *b*, (eſpecially in the words diſtinguiſh'd thus †) is often omitted: As for example, *Sgioptaidh*, Active, for *Sgioptbaidh*; *Coblach* (at the word † *Taſcor*) for *Cophlach*, a Navy, &c. But if ſuch Miſtakes in the Orthography don't happen here and there in ſome particular words, I never omit the *b*. Neither did *O Clery* omit it in the

* P. 226. Colk. 1. This Book is above a Thouſand Years ſtanding.

Book which he wrote. He tranſcrib'd them all entirely out of old Parchment Manuſcripts: And, in antient Times, *b* was not uſed as an Auxiliary to any of the Letters which are varied, but only *c* and *t*: It is true, there are Points over very old Characters, but they were not all marked or pointed ſo, particulary *b* and *m*; theſe were left to the Judgment of the Reader when to pronounce them without that Auxiliary Point, and when to read them as *bh* and *mh*. 2. The ſame Letter is ſometimes unneceſſarily inſerted; as in the word, *Do ſhluigh* for *Do ſhluig*, he ſwallowed, from the Verb *Sluigim*, to ſwallow; *Fuighim* for *Fuigim*, I leave. 3. A double Conſonant is put for a ſingle one; and a ſingle Conſonant for a double one; as in the word, *Treann* for *Trean*, powerful; and *Bin* for *Binn*, ſweet or muſical. 4. The words that ought to begin with a Vowel, are ſometimes placed wrong after the Letters *d* or *t*, as in the word, *Toireadh* for *Oireadh*, a Ploughman, *&c.* 5. I find there are ſome words in the *Iriſh* Copies tranſcrib'd by *O Clery* out of an old Parchment Vocabulary, and ſome words I tranſcrib'd my ſelf out of *O Clery*'s Book, which are miſplaced and put out of their due Order, ſome of them by *O Clery*'s Printer (for I mark'd and corrected ſome of them my ſelf, though others eſcap'd my Notice) and ſome by my own Printer, inſomuch that they ſometimes make (as it often happens in a Language they don't underſtand) two words of one, and again one word of two. 6. As for the words that are mark'd with a Dagger †, and explained by *Iriſh* words, it is more expedient to rely on the Interpretation the learned Natives of the Kingdom have always, Time out of Mind, put upon ſuch words, than on the *Engliſh* Tranſlation; wherein I might ſometimes be liable to Miſtakes. 7. In ſome places the ſame thing is underſtood by

a word with diverſe Variations, as the word, *Ball*, *Balldch*, and *Bealach*, the Way. 8. Sometimes you will find the ſame word inſerted twice, as the word *Bann*, explain'd by *liathroid* (viz.) a Knob, and *Bann* Lat. *Pila*; the reaſon of which miſtake is this, becauſe the *Latine* word *Pila* is taken in both ſenſes; to wit, for a Ball, or for any round thing, as a knob; and its being tranſcrib'd out of *Plunket*'s *Latin* Dictionary, and no other word joined with it to direct me to the true ſenſe, I was at a loſs to know whether I was right or wrong in terming *Bann*, *Liathroid*: But this will occaſion no great miſtake in the Reader, and, I have hopes, that the other *Errata*, after theſe few hints, will not be very material.

As for the obſcurity of ſome words left at my Door, or at *O Clery*'s, it is rather to be imputed (as I have already ſhewn) to thoſe antient Authors that firſt collected the words; and no doubt but future Ages, by rendring old Manuſcripts more familiar to them, will underſtand them better than the preſent. As for paſſing any Cenſure on the rule concerning broad and ſmall Vowels; I choſe rather to forbear making any remark at all upon them, by reaſon that old Men who formerly wrote *Arget*, (i.e.) Silver, inſtead of *Airgiod*, as we now write it, never uſed to change a Vowel but in declining of Words, *&c.* And I don't know that it was ever done in any other Language, unleſs by ſome particular Perſons who through miſtake or ignorance were guilty of it:

And having given the beſt account I could of my own inability and defects; give me leave humbly to offer a few remarks to the conſideration of your Grammarians, concerning ſpeaking and correctly writing the *Iriſh*, eſpecially in ſuch Books as are deſigned for the Preſs, where perhaps there

are

are no *Iriſh* Characters; as particularly the Bible, and ſinging Pſalms now uſed in *Scotland*, the Chriſtian Doctrine written by *Tobias Stapleton*, and other Books. Here then to follow thoſe points, which occaſioned ſome doubts to ariſe in me, and which I deſire to leave to your conſideration.

I. THAT you have loſt the antient and true Pronunciation of the Letters *dh*, *gh*, and *th*; and that in former times, *dh*, was pronounced as *th* in *Engliſh* in theſe words, *thither*, *therefore*, &c. and *gh*, as *ch*, only ſo much ſofter (or weaker) as *g* is ſofter than *c*; and that *th* was uſually pronounced as it is in *Engliſh*, in the word *thing*. And my reaſon for it is this, becauſe we and the *Armorick Brittons* do retain ſtill ſome of the ſame words in uſe with you (as appears in the comparative Vocabulary) and we pronounce them in that manner, as for example, *Bodhar*, deaf, and *Bliadhain*, a Year, are pronounced by us in the ſame manner, that *Bothar* and *Blooithin* (if there were any ſuch words) would be according to the *Engliſh* Pronunciation.

II. THIS defect or ſuppreſſion of the old Pronunciation occaſion'd Authors to be doubtful when to write *dh*, and when *gh*, which put them under a neceſſity of putting one Letter for another; by which means both theſe Letters happened ſometimes to be placed wrong, as was likewiſe *th*; as in the word *Math*, for *Magh*, a field, *Gen.* xxxiv. 7. And I venture to add this likewiſe, that, in my Opinion, it is unneceſſary to write *gh*, in the middle of a word, as it is *ex. gr.* in the word *Tighearna*, Lord, which without doubt is the ſame with the *Greek* and *Latin Tyrannus*, and therefore ought to be written *Tiarna*.

III. As

III. As concerning the mute Letters in the beginning of words as *ar mbeul* our Mouths; *ar gcoir*, our Right; *ar bhfearann*, our Land; *ar dtir*, our Country: in regard they are not uſed in any other Language, they muſt therefore be diſagreeable to Strangers, who are upon that Account diſpoſed to entertain a mean Opinion of the *Iriſh*, even at the ſight of an *Iriſh* Book: Inſomuch that the Language (however full and copious in it ſelf) is looked upon to be but wild and barbarous. I am not ignorant of the reaſon you give for this, to wit, to preſerve the initial or poſſeſſive Letter in writing, (in order to ſhew the *Primitive*, or *Radix*, of the word) though its ſound be loſt in the Pronunciation. To which I anſwer; that there is no neceſſity for continuing the initial Letter in the *Iriſh*, more than in the *Welſh*, *Corniſh*, or *Armorick*, all which do vary their initial Pronunciation as you do; but at the ſame time they change their initial Letter too, both in writing and in printing; neither do they preſerve the poſſeſſive Letter, nor from thence apprehend any inconvenience: And moreover it was not formerly practiſed among the *Iriſh*, as any one may ſee that conſults the old Parchment Manuſcripts. Now, however juſtifiable it may be to introduce and preſerve a Novelty that is uſeful and convenient, yet it is not allowed to introduce one that is unneceſſary, ſuperfluous and diſagreeable: The old manner of Orthography which you formerly uſed in your Language, and we in ours, was inſtead of changing our tranſpoſing Letters to make one Letter without any variation capable of different ſounds, as the *Engliſh* and *French* do now in many Letters: I confeſs indeed that it was not a good Method, becauſe it rendred the difficulty in reading greater; but it is more than probable that the Method now uſed in the modern *Iriſh* will be found inexpedient and liable to

the ſame objection; but if the exchange of Letters (as it is now uſed) be thought of ſo great uſe, we ought rather in their place to introduce *Greek* Characters which may be always found in any conſiderable Printing-Houſe; as for example, *ar μeul*, *ar γoir*, *ar βearan*, *ar Sir*, &c. But as a great many will very probably look upon this in their own private Judgments to be ſuperfluous and unneceſſary, ſo I am perſwaded ſtill it were better to omit the poſſeſſive Letter.

IV. Another cauſe of diſlike that Strangers have to the *Iriſh*, is to find the Auxiliary *h* made uſe of ſo often, which makes many of them ſpeak of the Language with contempt before they underſtand it, and ridicule ſuch words as theſe *Neimhdhlightheach* (i.e.) unlawful, *Neamhdhurachd* negligence, *Neimhmhiſgeach*, ſober, *&c.* Now, the cauſe from whence this inconvenience proceeds, is the ſmall number of Letters the *Iriſh* have, and their uſing many Conſonants in compound Words, notwithſtanding that *Neavuintreavuil*, for inſtance, and *Neiviſgeach* are as intelligible as *Neimhmhuintreamhuil* and *Neimhmhiſgeach*; now this diſagreeableneſs and inconvenience might, in my Opinion, be remov'd by omitting after the example of others thoſe ſuperfluous Letters, and by printing the Words exactly (as the *French* begin to do now) after the manner we ſpeak them, which may eaſily be done by making uſe of an Alphabet, made up of *Latine* and *Iriſh* Characters.

A, *a* Angl. ᴀ, *aw*, Angl. β. b; χ, *ch*; d, *d*; ♪, *dh*; e, *e*; f, *f*; g, *g*; g*h, *gh*; n*g, *ng*; i, *ee*, Angl. K, *k*; l, *l*; M, *m*; N, *n*; O, *o*; P, *p*; r, *r*; s, or ſ, *ſh*, Angl. t, *t*; t*h, *th*; *u*, o, *o*; Angl. *v*, *v*; Y, *i*, Angl. *in* third, bird, *&c.* or *ao* in *Iriſh*. More-

Note, the Lettets mark'd thus *, ſhould be in *Iriſh* Characters, but none ſuch are in the Kingdom.

over

over, if the Pronunciation be ſo great as to require diſtinct Letters, the Greek Letter λ may be put in the place of *ll*, and ρ for *rr*. I do not intend hereby to make any alteration in the *Iriſh* Orthography, becauſe that would render the old Manuſcripts more difficult to be underſtood, and in time more ſubject to wear out of memory; all I deſign by it is the expediency of making uſe of ſuch an Alphabet in printing the *Iriſh* Language in ſuch places where perhaps there are few or no *Iriſh-Men*: And as there are without doubt but few Printing-Houſes where theſe Characters ḋ ṅg, and ṫh are to be found; it will therefore be convenient to uſe in their places the *Greek* Characters, δ, χ, and θ, and likewiſe, if there be occaſion for a farther diſtinction, the *Greek* Letters λ, for *ll*, β and μ for *bh* and *mh*; when *b* and *m* require to be changed: As for inſtance, *bean* a Woman, when you change it into *bhean*, and *mor* great into *mhor*, &c. The Letter *f* may likewiſe be conſtantly us'd for *ph*, after the manner of the *Italians*, who write *filoſofo*, and not *Philoſopho*; and the *Italian* Alphabet is very eaſy to be written, as all Nations do own: This method would ſave ſome expence, even in printing one *Iriſh* Book, as the Reader may obſerve in the following Specimen of the Articles of our

CREED.

" KReidim an Ia atair nan uile chuvach Kru-
" taitcoin neive & talvan Agus an Iosa Kriſt &
" eunvakſan ar diarmaine, Noch do gavad on Spi-
" rad nijv, rugad te Muire Oig, do Utaig, an fais
" fa Fuigh Fiaid do Krochad, do Keutad fuair
" bas & do hadlaikead, do chuaid fuas ar neav, a-
" gus ata anois na huid ar deis De Atair ne nuite
" chuvachd as fin tiocfas do vreit vreire ar veogaiv
" & ar varvaiv. Kreidim an ſa ſpirad nijv an Ea-
" glais nijoza chovchodchion kuman na nijv mai-
" teamh na beakzad eiſeirge chodlana marv agus
" an veata vatanach. *Amen.*

As concerning the promiſcuous uſing of the Letters *a*, *o*, or *u*, and *e*, or *i*, for one another, (though it be now an approved rule among Grammarians) yet formerly it was reckoned no correct way of writing; and therefore, in my Opinion, there is no neceſſity for continuing of it; if the different Dialects or Idioms of the Language (which I own is beyond my capacity to judge of) do not require it; and if they ſhould, it were but juſt to give preference to ſome one Dialect as formerly was given among the *Grecians* to the People of *Attica*.

VI. I am perſwaded that ſuch an *Iriſh* Grammar would be very neceſſary and uſeful, that could ſhew at large every variation (not only in the modern but old *Iriſh*) of the Verbs and Nouns, and the Rules of Syntax; wherein *Molloy*'s Grammar is defective, together with ſuch an Account (till a better was given of the old Orthography) as I have publiſh'd in this Book concerning the *Britiſh* Language, beginning at page 225. If ſuch a Grammar, with proper Rules and Inſtructions, was written by ſome able ingenious *Iriſh* or *Scottiſh* Gentleman, and farther recommended with a large Table of ſuch old *Iriſh* words as are not contain'd in this Dictionary, or erroneouſly, or at beſt not fully interpreted; ſuch a Book (I ſay) thus written and printed, either in *London* or *Dublin*, would without doubt ſell, and go off admirably well.

And now that I have mention'd the Sale of Books, it is neceſſary and ſeaſonable that I here make it my requeſt to you, not to give ear to thoſe that paſs their Judgment on this Book at ſecond hand; or that are unacquainted with the *Iriſh* or *Welſh* Languages. I made an offer to ſeveral Stationers in *London* to print this Book, becauſe I neither had Inclination nor Leiſure to do

it

it my self, but when they rejected it, I sent it to the Press at my own expence. Now it is well known to many of you that live in *London*, that it is on Account of such Books as are not to be sold for their own Advantage, that the Booksellers are said to be like the Dog in the Manger; for when they look on the Title-page of a Book, and find it not printed for the benefit of one of their own Brethren, but at the expence of the Author, it is usual with them to tell their Customers, that they have heard many Gentlemen of Learning and Judgment lessen that Book; though very probably they never heard it censured so, but perhaps the direct contrary. Again, a Gentleman coming to a Coffee-house, or any such publick Place (not knowing their cunning and deceit) says perhaps to his Friend, or the Company he is in, that such a Book is generally disapproved; and by this means the Book (if it be not vindicated by some learned Man of Note and Character) is little thought of and cried down in most Cities. They have also another common Custom among them in that City; and that is to give it out to their Customers and Country-Booksellers that the whole Impression is sold off, when perhaps the Author has not at that time disposed of the tenth Book. They have various other methods which very much obstruct the progress and improvement of Knowledge in *England*; but I have digressed too far; and therefore those Gentlemen who have a desire to buy this Book, may be pleased to communicate their intentions to Mr. *Jeremiah Pepyat* Bookseller in *Dublin*; or to my self here in this Town, which they may do by the help of any Friend they have in *England*.

I know many will say that I ought to give a distinct and separate account of these Languages by themselves, (*viz.*) the *Irish*, *Welsh*, *Cornish* and *Armorick*;

Armorick; I confeſs that would leſſen the Price of each part in its own peculiar Country, but then it would not be near ſo uſeful to Criticks and Men of Learning; for by this Method they get (eſpecially by the help of old Manuſcripts) farther Light into many even of their own words, from their Likeneſs and Analogy to other words of a neighbouring Nation. There was this to be conſidered beſides, that at leaſt one half of the Impreſſion would be bought up by the *Engliſh* and by the Foreigners beyond Seas, who have an equal Inclination and Curioſity for each Language, and conſequently a like deſire to have the whole printed together.

AND now I would not detain you any longer upon this Subject, but that I think it neceſſary to addreſs my ſelf to thoſe who ridicule and make a jeſt of the *Welſh* and *Iriſh* Languages, and therefore do condemn (as vain and uſeleſs) the Labour of thoſe who would endeavour to preſerve them: But no wiſe or knowing Man ought to take notice of ſuch ridiculing Wits; for their Scoffs and Jeſts proceed either from Ignorance or want of better Education; but I know, from my own Experience (and without doubt many of you are not ignorant of the ſame) that though there are too many that give themſelves great liberty in talking after ſuch a manner, yet the moſt learned, and Men of the greateſt Experience amongſt the *Engliſh*, diſcover not only an Inclination to preſerve our Languages and Manuſcripts, but are alſo the moſt bountiful Patrons of Learning, and perhaps of the moſt extenſive Capacities and Underſtandings in all kinds of Literature and Sciences (take them one with another) of any People in *Europe*. I have no reaſon to ſpeak partially in this Affair; becauſe I don't profeſs to be an *Engliſhman*, but an old *Briton*, and according to our

Britiſh

Britiſh Genealogy, deſcended in the Male-Line from *Heliodore Leathanuin*, the Son of *Mercian*, the Son of *Keneu*, the Son of *Coel Killſheavick* (alias *Coel Godebog*) in the Province of *Reged* in *Scotland*, in the Fourth Century, before the *Saxons* came into *Great-Britain*; but we are at a loſs now for the modern Name of that Country; and we have no other Account of its Situation, but that it is *Cumbria*, the Metropolis of which Country was *Caer Alcluid*, which according to ſome is now call'd *Dunbarton*, and according to others the City of *Glaſcow*.

I have already declared that it was through Ignorance that many Perſons would have your Language and ours buried in Oblivion; and I have no reaſon upon any account to recal my words, but rather to make this additional Remark, that it argues ſo great a want of Judgment, that any Man, who would pretend to Learning, ought to be aſhamed of it.

I. IT is undoubtedly true that they were the firſt Languages of the *Britiſh* Iſles, under which Denomination, as *Ireland* was formerly included, ſo it was likewiſe called *Eire*; and it is as certain that they were the moſt antient and beſt preſerv'd of any Languages in the Weſt of *Europe*, and conſequently to ſuffer theſe Languages to decline and periſh, would be as great an inconvenience to the Society of Knowledge and Literature, as the loſs of the old *Celtick*, *Italian*, and *Spaniſh*, is now found to be, and future Ages will have reaſon to be aſtoniſh'd at the ſupine Ignorance, in this point, of the two laſt Centuries, wherein ſo much Learning has in other reſpects flouriſhed.

II. THESE therefore being the firſt and original Languages of the *Britiſh* Iſles, it follows

that it is neceſſary to acquire them in ſome degree, to be able to explain and account for the Names of Perſons and Places; and it is for that reaſon that theſe eminent Antiquaries, *Camden*, *Bochart*, and *Boxhorn*, and other learned Perſons of that kind were of Opinion, that it was neceſſary to converſe frequently with *Welſh* or *Iriſhmen*, or both, to be able to make any judgment of their Languages; and withal, that they themſelves did not write ſo fully and copiouſly as they would have done, if they had been Maſters of thoſe Languages.

III. THE famous and learned Nations of *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, will not be capable of giving an account of thoſe Languages which (*a*) *Menage*, (*b*) *Aldretc*, and many other learned Perſons endeavoured to do, and indeed made laudible ESSAYS that way; if they do not arrive to ſome Perfection in the Knowledge of your Language and ours; which without diſpute is allowed to have been the beſt part of the Languages they treated of, before the Arms and Conqueſts of the *Romans*, *Goths* and *Africans*, laid waſte their Countries, and corrupted their Languages. And as concerning even the *Greek* and *Latin* Languages, from which alone the *French* and *Italian* are derived, there are many of their words derived from other Languages; for their *Radices* are not to be found in their own, but ſometimes (though I know contrary to the general Rules of Etymologies) in the *Italian*, *Spaniſh* and *French*, and ſometimes in the *German* Languages, but they were generally better pre-

(*a*) Dictionaire etymologique de la langue Francois. Fol. à *Pariſi* Anno 1694. et origini Italiani. (*b*) Del Origen y principio de la lengua Caſtellana o Romance.

ſerved

ſerved in your Language and ours; with this diſtinction only, that you come much nearer to the *Latin*, and we to the *Greek*; which Obſervation will no doubt occur to you as well as to me, after peruſing the *Britiſh Etymologicon*, beginning at Page 2661. Nay, your Language is better ſituated for being preſerved than any other Language to this day ſpoken throughout *Europe* (I mean ſo far as relates to what is contained in your Books, but not to your common Method of ſpeaking.) There was likewiſe a conſiderable Number of the ſame words which we find in the *Greek* retained in your Language, that is certainly included in what I mean, when I ſay the *Iriſh* is like the *Latin*, becauſe the *Roman* Language was for the moſt part derived from the *Greek*, as *Voſſius* has made appear; and in a particular manner agreeing with the *Æolick* Dialect (c); and I beg leave to add this withal, that I do not mean the old *Roman* Language only, which was called *Lingua Priſca*, and that of the Twelve Tables, which was called *Latina*, but alſo the very *Roman* Language, as it was uſed by *Nævius*, *Plautus*, *Ennius*, *Terence* and *Pacuvius*; that it is therefore as ancient as the *Greek*, if not older, from which alone I conclude that it has been leſs ſubject to Alteration, and better preſerved: And one reaſon among others, for my Opinion is this, that the *Latins* often begin theſe words with the Letter *S*, which the *Greeks* begin with *H*. as *Sal*, ἅλς; *Semis*, ἥμισυ; *Similis*, ὅμοιος; *Sex*, ἕξ; *Septem*, ἑπτὰ; *Serous*, ὅρος, &c. (d) Now in regard that the ſame word in a ſecond Poſition or Variation of it begins in your Language with an *H*, which according to the Order

(c) J. Ger. Voſſii Etymologicon linguæ Latinæ. Fol. *Amſt.* 1659. (d) Vide S. H. p. 29. §. 3.

and Method in the Dictionary began with an *S.* as *Mo bat*, *Mo baighiod*, *Mo bal*, *Mo buil*, when the words, according to their first poſſeſſive Letters, are *Sac*, *Saighiod*, *Sal*, *Suil*. 'Tis therefore probable that thoſe *Greek* words are derived from the words I have mentioned in that Language, which, in proceſs of Time, was called *Latin*, in the ſame manner that the *Latins* themſelves have changed (as *Feſtus* has long ſince obſerved) *Ferba*, *Fedus*, *Folus*, *Foſtis* and *Foſtia*, into *Herba*, *Hœdus*, *Holus*, (afterwards *Olus*) *Hoſtis* and *Hoſtia*; or as the *Spaniards* have changed the Latin *Faba*, *Fabula*, *Fatum*, *Farcina*, *Ferrum*, *Februarius*; into *Haba*, *Habla*, *Hado*, *Harino*, *Hierro*, *Hebrero*, &c. I am perſwaded that this Account will be deemed very uncertain and precarious in the Opinion of ſome learned Criticks, who derive all *Latin* words from the *Greek*: But ſuch Perſons as do never queſtion their Authority cannot make any new Diſcoveries, nor correct old Errors: And to what has been ſaid, I will add this, that the *Greeks* being in Power and Authority long before the *Romans*, it is not therefore to be wondered at, that their Language began ſooner to decline; inaſmuch as we often find People of all Nations, after coming to a high Pitch of Grandeur and Power, thro' Pride and Vanity, dwindled and reduced to a low State, and at other Times, in order to chaſtiſe and amend them, their Language changed (*e*).

IV. THERE are no Languages now extant that are more uſeful and neceſſary for explaining the true Names of Rivers, Loughs, Mountains, Rocks, Plains, Countries, Cities, and the Towns throughout *Italy*, *France*, and a great part of *Spain*, than

(*e*) Vide Page 35. Claſſ. 10.

theſe

these two Languages. It is likewise acknowledged, that the Language spoken by the *Rhetii* (or the *Grisons*) on the top of the *Alps*, between *Germany* and *Italy*, and in the old *Cantabria* of *Spain*, would be very useful towards making a Vocabulary of that kind. But as I have not extended my Knowledge so far, neither do I think that their Languages (especially the first I mentioned) can be so copious or so well preserved as your Language and ours. And therefore if it happened at any time that a Gentleman of the *Welsh* or *Irish* Nation would have occasion to travel into those Parts, it is certain he would have much the advantage of any other Countryman in undertaking such a Work, and making a Collection of such-like Names in those Countries, especially in the mountainous parts of them, and comparing them with the Names of his own Country; and certainly such a Gentleman might with more ease than any other write an *Etymologicon* of any of those Languages, and I believe every one of you will agree with me in that, if you please to be at the trouble of reading the first Title of this Book, and the first and second Letter of *Ægidius Menagius*, his Etymological Dictionary. It is far from my Thoughts to throw any Reflection on the Work of that learned, ingenious, and eloquent Author: It is neither my Custom, nor agreeable to my Inclination, to censure any well-meaning Writer, though he were ten degrees inferior to that great Man; all I have to say is this, that had he studied the *British* Language and yours, tho' he had been ignorant of any other, but what is spoken in his own Country (*viz.* in *Armorica* or *Bass-Bretagne*) he would have acquired a considerable share of Glory above the learned Linguists of *Europe*, and consequently of that honour he has

ſo well merited for that excellent Piece which he wrote.

V. THE fifth Motive or Inducement for publiſhing Dictionaries of our Languages is, that with their help (after being corrected) Men of Learning and other Gentlemen might be the better able to read, for their Pleaſure and Diverſion, our Poetry, Hiſtories and our Laws, which are ſtill in Being; and which ought never to be loſt, but preſerved carefully to give ſome Light to learned Perſons, and Knowledge to Antiquaries. I know it is a common and prevailing Opinion amongſt you, as it is with many of our ſelves; that there is little or nothing in our old Manuſcripts worth the reading: But to that I anſwer, That never did any Antiquaries or Criticks repine for ſpending ſome part of their Time in this Study; and that the old Poetry and Romances in each of theſe Languages were as witty and pleaſant as thoſe of any other Languages that were written at the ſame time.

VI. THERE is a ſixth Reaſon, and I think a very juſt one, for publiſhing Dictionaries and Grammars in theſe Languages; and it is this, That they may be very uſeful and helpful to thoſe that have taken upon them the Care of Souls, and to thoſe likewiſe who have any Office or Place of Truſt over the common People: As concerning thoſe who propoſe it were better to teach all manner of Perſons in the three Kingdoms to ſpeak *Engliſh*; I will readily agree with them in that, as being of univerſal advantage in order to promote Trade and Commerce; but thoſe Gentlemen do not inform us how that is to be accompliſh'd. We have been now, for ſeveral hundred Years,

I ſubject

ſubject to and converſant with the *Engliſh* and *Scots* in the Lowlands of *Scotland*; and yet how many thouſands are there in each Kingdom that do not yet ſpeak *Engliſh*? And therefore it was my whole deſign, and what I have ſtill at heart, that this Book may prove ſomewhat uſeful in this reſpect, as alſo in thoſe I have already mentioned. Which if it be, I don't doubt but ſome other Gentleman, more able and better qualify'd, will undertake to improve and make ſome Additions to this Work which I have begun; and I am not without hopes but that this my firſt Labour, and Product of this kind, will, at your leiſure Hours, be kindly received from the hand of

Your Humble Servant,

Ed. Lhuyd.

From Oxford,
May 1. 1706.

Numb. III.

A Tranſlation of the Welſh Preface, to Mr. Lhuyd's Gloſſography.

To the WELSH.

IN regard I have in this Book written to the Inhabitants of *Cornwall*, in the antient *Corniſh*, and alſo to thoſe of *Ireland*, and the Highlands of *Scotland*, in the *Iriſh*; I find my ſelf oblig'd (not out of any neceſſity, but as a due reſpect) to addreſs my ſelf to the *Welſh* in our Mother Tongue; and to acknowledge, with the antient *Druids*, that *after all Countries have been view'd, the native Soil yields the beſt Proſpect*: But leſt the unuſual Letters, and this unaccuſtom'd Orthography, ſhould too much interrupt you, be pleaſed before you proceed any farther to obſerve the Pronunciation of the Letters at this mark *. And ſeeing I do not at all aſſume any Authority of teaching others their Alphabet, but leave all to their own Orthography; ſo I deſire but the ſame Liberty, and I hope no Men of Learning will think me raſh or imprudent for chooſing my Alphabet. That's no greater Liberty than what every *Welſh* Author has taken who

* X. χ, *ch*; ð, *dh*: ff *ff*; ȝ, *ng*; ı, without a prick, as *y* in the word Fydhlon, &c. ll, *ll*; ŕ, *rh*; r, s; t, *th*; u, *w* in the word *waſtad*. V. *f*.

has

has written on the ſame ſubject; and there's no other written Language, but has often chang'd either its Letters, or the Pronunciation of its Letters, or both.

You will read in the beginning of the Book, that it was not out of any humour of finding fault with the common Orthography of the *Welſh*, *Iriſh*, &c. that a particular Alphabet has been uſed therein, for the antient Languages; but becauſe the words, when ſo written, are eaſier and more familiar to the *Engliſh*, and other Strangers, than their learning the ſeveral Alphabets of the *Welſh*, *Armorick*, and *Iriſh*. For there are a great many learned Men throughout *England*, the Kingdom of *France*, and among the *Germans* and † *Goths*, who may be deſirous to know the Affinity of the *Welſh* with other Languages, though not ſo willing to learn (like School-Boys) various Alphabets a new, and retaining conſtantly in memory the mutable Pronunciation of the Letters: So, altho' there be a neceſſary reaſon for that Orthography in a Book of this nature, there is no Occaſion at all of uſing it in a Book entirely *Welſh*, where each Writer may either retain the common Alphabet, or that of the learned Dr. *David Dee* of *Hiradhig*; or any of thoſe uſed by Dr. *Griffith Roberts*, Dr. *John David Rhys*, Mr. *Henry Salisbury*, &c. As for this preſent Orthography, my reaſons for chooſing it are 1. The reſtoring of the Letters anciently uſed by the *Brittains*, and thereby rendring the oldeſt *Brittiſh* Manuſcripts, ſomewhat more familiar and legible to Poſterity. 2. On Account of aſſigning a proper and unalterable Pronunciation to each form of Letter or Character.

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† The *Welſh* word *Lhyχlyn* comprehends *Denmark*, *Norway*, and, *Sweden*; as does alſo the *Iriſh* Loχlyn.

3. For

3. For the ſake of writing nearer to the Pronunciation of the words; as is neceſſary and cuſtomary almoſt every age in each other living Language. 4. For taking off the Objection made by the *Engliſh* and others, for our doubling initial Letters; and for coming nearer to that Orthography which is moſt general. And laſtly, On account of alleviating the expence in printing ſuch *Welſh* Books, as may hereafter be publiſhed in *Oxford*.

FIRST, the old Letters which are here reſtored are ſ, F, ȝ, ı, (without a Point or Tittle) r, r; *t*, and *u* for *w*. And theſe I have often met with not only on Stones in divers places of *Wales*; but alſo in old Books written on Goat-Skin Parchment, as I have ſhewed more particularly in the beginning of the *Corniſh* Grammar, and at the end of page 221. But although theſe are the ſame Letters, yet they are not uſed here, but in one Pronunciation conſtantly; whereas in the old Books each of them have two, or three, or more; as you find made out by Example in the ſame Grammar. Secondly, *By the proper and inſeparable Sound of each form or figure of Letter*; my meaning is, that there ought to be a diſtinct Character for every diſtinct Sound, and that therefore the Alphabet of the *Greeks* in that they have the Letters χ, φ, ϱ θ, is preferable to that of the *Romans* and others who inſtead thereof uſe *ch*, *ph*, *rh*, and *th*; Becauſe 'tis more congruous to ſay or write in Grammar, that we change one Letter for another of the ſame Claſs; as *Kany*, χany; *Telyn*, thelyn, &c. than that we change one Letter into two, by writing *Chany* and *Thelyn*. Thirdly, *To write nearer the Pronunciation of the words*; as when we write (for example) *axe* [or *aχe*] inſtead of *achau*; *dexre* for *dechrau*; *krigwr* for *crucmaur*; *kadwaladar* for *Cadwaladar*,

waladar, &c. I am not ignorant that ſome learned Men have writ againſt this method; but ſeeing they have no other argument than the keeping up the common, and, as they ſuppoſe, the old manner of Writing, every one may do as he thinks fit: For the common Orthography is not that which was antiently uſed by the *Britains*; which (as I have particularly ſhewn in the *Corniſh* Grammar) has been variouſly altered. Neither would it be commendable, were it old, to continue any Orthography very diſagreeable to the receiv'd Pronunciation of the Words. And for this reaſon, the *French* have of late, though they had a long time accuſtomed themſelves to their old Orthography, found it more uſeful to write nearer to their Pronunciation; and the ſame may be ſaid of the *Engliſh* and ſeveral other Languages. Fourthly, neither is the doubling of *d*, *l*, and *u*, a very old Cuſtom; and becauſe 'tis an Eye-ſore to ſuch as are unacquainted with our Language, I ſhould think it more proper to write (according to the method of Mr. *Henry Salisbury*) diſtinct ſingle Letters for each of them; uſing the *Greek* λ for *ll*, in regard there was but one ſort of *l* in the old *Britiſh* and *Latin*. For where Letters are wanting, nothing ſeems more natural than to borrow them out of that antient Language that is of the neareſt Affinity; and I do not know that the *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* come nearer to any of the old Languages than they do to the *Greek*. I choſe alſo to write ϖ for *w*, according to the oldeſt *Welſh* and *Scottiſh* Alphabet; and alſo according to the general Pronunciation of ϖ Vowel in the *Latin*, amongſt all Foreigners. Fifthly, Theſe old Letters being already at the *Oxford* Print-Houſe, it would be conſiderably cheaper, Printing thus, than with Letters of the ſame Magnitude, according to the common Orthography; every Sheet

containing thus, a great many more words, &c. And this is all I have to say at present, about the ancient Letters of the *Brittains*.

THE next apology which probably will be expected from me, is that for the tediousness of the time, since my first Journey into *Wales*, and yet no Book publish'd; except one *Latin* Tract of Natural History in *Octavo*: I have but little to say herein, but that 'tis common in all Countries and at all times, to run down such as publickly engage themselves in any unusual Enterprise, unless they finish it with more than ordinary Expedition. And also that sometimes even worthy Gentlemen judge rashly; either through the wrong suggestion of others, or for want of a due Notion of the undertaking. It was not my design, neither did I promise when I began to Travel, to traverse the Countries so particularly as I have done, nor through all those I have been at; nor for near so long a time. Neither was it then my design or promise to write a Work so large, as this (with God's assistance) is like to be when finished; nor indeed to spend the tythe of the Pains I have taken with this Foundation or first Volume.

NOW if I have spent more Time and Money in my Travels, for the sake of more Experience and Knowledge; and if I have taken more Time and Pains to instruct my self in those Languages required; and to publish an Account of them for the Information of others, and use of Posterity, than I promised; I was in expectation and am still, that if I had not the Thanks of the Gentry of *Wales*, I should not however have much of their Displeasure. As for the Time, whoever will look into the first Leaf of the Learned Dr. *Davies*'s Dictionary, and reflect withal on what small Helps I could have from other Books excepting his alone, towards this Work; He will acknowledge, I presume,

ſume, that I have had no great Time to be very Idle; The firſt four Years after my return from *Lhydaw*, (or *Bretagne*) in the Kingdom of *France*. If the Printer has, ſince that, been too tedious, becauſe he had other Men's Works in hand at the ſame time, that fault cannot be laid at my Door; becauſe I have no Authority over him. Their cuſtom is (without acknowledging what they have in hand already) to undertake all they will be intruſted with, leſt Work or Money fail, leſt other Workmen be admitted into their Printing-Houſe; and to neglect any Work where the Authors are the Undertakers, rather than that of the *London* Bookſellers, unleſs they are threatned by thoſe who have Authority to turn them out of the Printing-Houſe. And, if others complain to thoſe, they'll ſpare no ſort of untruth to excuſe themſelves: And 'tis their Profit and Intereſt to be all in the ſame Story.

I am very ſenſible that it had been leſs expenſive to the common People of *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*; if I had given an Account of theſe Languages, in ſo many diſtinct Books, and do alſo acknowledge that ſuch a Work had been uſeful in each Country. But that would have been one piece of Service, and unleſs my ſelf and the Learned Gentlemen I have conſulted, have been much miſtaken, the collating of the Original Languages of the Iſle of *Brittain* is another. For by the placing together and comparing of the words; we acquire often a clearer Notion of their Origin and Acceptation in the old Manuſcripts. And this method is much nearer and readier for the uſe of any that may hereafter be diſpoſed to write a learned copious Dictionary of either of theſe Languages. Moreover, as you find by the Catalogue of their Names, this Book was never intended for the uſe of the common People; but was written at the Command of ſome of the great-

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eſt Perſons of *Wales*; and for no ſmall Number of the learned Nobility and Gentlemen of *England*, who have a Curioſity of comparing with other Languages, the *Iriſh*, *Corniſh*, and *Armorick*, as well as the *Welſh*.

As for the Inhabitants of *Cornwall* and *Armorick Britain*, altho' they live amongſt *Engliſh* and *French*, their Language ſhews, as you ſee plainly by this Book, that they were antiently *Britains*. But you will doubtleſs be at a loſs for that infinite Number of exotick Words, which (beſides the *Britiſh*) you'll find in the *Iriſh* of *Scotland* and *Ireland*. There are for this, as ſeems to me, two reaſons: I ſay, *as ſeems*, becauſe we have no Authority of Hiſtories or other means, that may lead us into the Truth, but comparing of Languages. In the firſt place, I ſuppoſe that the antient Colonies of *Ireland* were two diſtinct Nations, co-inhabiting *Gaydhels* and *Scots*: that the *Gaydhels* were the old Inhabitants of this Iſland, and that the *Scots* came out of *Spain*. So far therefore as their Language agrees either with us or the other *Britains*, the Words are, *Guidhelian*: And for the reſt, they muſt be alſo either *Gaydhelian*, loſt by our Anceſtors, or elſe antient *Scottiſh*. So the ſecond Reaſon for their having ſo many unknown Words, is, for that the *Welſh*, *Corniſh* and *Armorick Britains* have loſt ſome part of their old Language (in regard they were for the ſpace of almoſt 500 Years, *viz.* from the time of *Julius Cæſar* to *Valentinian* the Third under the Government of the People of *Rome*) as I have ſhew'd more particularly in the firſt Section of this Book. And thus 'tis poſſible a great many of thoſe Words which ſeem to us Exotick, may be old *Britiſh*; though we do not know them: According to thoſe Examples I have inſtanced in *p.* 7. *c.* 1. nor was it only *North-Britain* that theſe *Gaydhelians* have in the moſt antient Times in-

inhabited; but also *England* and *Wales*: Whether before our Time, or Contemporary with us, or both, is what cannot be determin'd. But to me it seems most probable that they were here; before our coming into the Island; And that our Ancestors did, from time to time, force them Northward: And that from the *Kintire* (or *Foreland*) of *Scotland*, where there is but four leagues of Sea; and from the Country of *Gallaway* and the Isle of *Man*, they passed over into *Ireland*; as they have that way returned, backward and forward, often since. Neither was their Progress into this Island, out of a more remote Country than *Gaul*; now better known by the Names of the Kingdom of *France*, the *Low-Countries* and *Low-Dutch*.

HAVING now related what none have hitherto made mention of: *viz.* First, that the old Inhabitants of *Ireland* consisted of two Nations *Gwydhelians* and *Scots*. Secondly, That the *Gwydhelians* descended from the most antient *Britains*; and the *Scots* from *Spain*. Thirdly, that the *Gwydhelians* lived in the most antient Times, not only in *North-Britain* (where they still continue intermixed with *Scots*, *Saxons*, and *Danes*) but also in *England* and *Wales*. And Fourthly, That the said *Gwydhelians* of *England* and *Wales* were Inhabitants of *Gaul* before they came into this Island. Having been so bold, I say, as to write such Novelties: and yet at the same time to acknowledge that I have no written Authority for them; I am oblig'd to produce what Reasons I have; and that, as the extent of this Letter requires, in as few Words as may be.

I have already proved at large in the first and second Sections of this Book, that our Language agrees with a very great part of theirs; and in the *Irish* Grammar you'll also find that the *Genius* or Nature of their Language in their changing

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the Initial Letters in the ſame manner, &c. is alſo agreeable to the *Welſh*. And as, by collating the Languages, I have found one Part of the *Iriſh* reconcilable to the *Welſh*; ſo by a diligent Peruſal of the New Teſtament, and ſome Manuſcript Papers I receiv'd from the learned Doctor *Edward Brown*, written in the Language of the *Cantabrians*, I have had a ſatisfactory Knowledge as to the Affinity of the other Part with the old *Spaniſh*. For though a great deal of that Language be retained in the preſent; yet much better preſerved do we find it, amongſt the *Cantabrians*. Now my reaſon for calling the *Britiſh-Iriſh*, *Gwydhelians* and thoſe of *Spain*, *Scots*, is becauſe the old *Britiſh* Manuſcripts call the *Picts*, *Fitchid Gwydhelians*; and the *Picts* were *Britons* without queſtion, as appears not only by the Name of them in *Latin* and *Iriſh*; but by the Names of the Mountains and Rivers in the Lowlands of *Scotland* where they inhabited. And there probably they are yet (though their Language be loſt) intermix'd with *Scots*, *Strat-clyd Britons*, old *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. As for the entitling the *Spaniſh-Iriſh*, *Scots*, there wants no Authority; the *Iriſh* Authors having conſtantly call'd the *Spaniſh* Colony, *Kin Skuit*, or the *Scottiſh* Nation. No more therefore need be ſaid to prove the *Gwydhelians*, antient *Britons*. And as to the *Scots*, 'tis only neceſſary we ſhould produce Examples of the Affinity of the old *Spaniſh* with the preſent *Iriſh*, which we have not room to do here, but in theſe few words following, where the *Scottiſh-Iriſh* words lead, and the *Cantabrian* (which is the old Mountain or *Pyrenæan-Spaniſh*) are written after the *Engliſh* Interpretation.

A, acha;

A, acha, *a Dike or Mound, a Bank*; Acha, *a Rock.*
Adhaik, *a Horn.* Adarra, *a Horn, alſo a Bough.*
Aghartha, *Deaf*; Gor Gothor.
Aile, *Shame*; Ahal, ahalque.
Airneis (aivrneis) *Cattle.* Avre, abrec.
Alga, *Noble*; Algo. *See the* Iriſh *Dictionary.*
Aodhaire, *a Shepherd*; Arza, ardi, *a Sheep.*
Aoil, *the Mouth*; Ahol, aholic. *Mat.* 4. 4. 12. 34. 15. 11.
Aon, *good, excellent*; On.
Ar, *our*; Ure, gure.
Ar, *ſlaughter*; Hara, heri. Act. 8. 32.
Arcoir, *near, neighbouring*; Hurco.
Aras [atheras] *a Houſe, a Building*; Etchera.
Arſac, *old*; Gaharrai.
Arc *and* Arcan, *a Pig*; Urrun. *Mat.* 8. 31, 32.
Aſaith, *enough*; Aſco.
Aſnic, *Milk*; Ezne, Eznec.
Ahaſc, *a Word*; Hitz, Hitzac.
Athair, *a Father*; Aita, aitac.
Athcha, *to deſire*; Eſca.
Avail, *Death*; Hivil, hil.
Bacadh, baca' *to ſee, to look*; Baguſt, Beguia, *the Eye.*
Bal, ar bal, *If, if ſo that*; Baldin.
Balla, *a Skull*; Bull, Bull-hegar; *Mat.* 27. 33.
Banailte, *a Nurſe*; Banlitu, Ballitu.
Beach, beiχin; *a Bee*; Abexon, *Hiſp.*
Beas, *a Hand*; Bethe.
Beat, *a little*; Batzu.
Biogharaχ, *a two Year old Heifer*; Bigaren, *the ſecond, alſo a Heifer*; Heb. 9. 13.
Birtan, *ſoon, quickly*; Bertan.
Brek, *pyed, motley*; Bragado, *a py'd Ox.* Hiſp.
Brog, *a Shoe*; Abarca, *a wooden Shoe.* Hiſp.
Brugh, *a Town*; Burgua.
Caill, *Injury, Damage*; Cailtc, Act. 27. 40.

Cailleach, *a Cock*; Oilloac, *a Hen.*
Can, *until*; Aiccno.
Cruimeacht, *Wheat*; Garia, garian.
Cealg (Ceilgin) *deceit*, Celatcu.
Ceann, *a Head*; Gaine *in compound Words.*
Ceard, *a Tinker*; Acetrero.
Ceo, *Miſt*; Hea *and* quea, *Smoke.*
Cia [cia an] *who*; Ceinca, ceinec.
Ciocar, *a ravenous Cur*; Chacurra.
Cioghar, *wherefore*; Cerga, cergatic.
Cionas, *how*; Kein.
Cior, *a Jaw*; Cara, *a Face.* Hiſp.
Colla (Codladh) *Sleep*; Loo.
Comhar (O Comhar, Lat. è regione) comarca, *a Country.*
E'as'—*Not* [in compound words] Ez.
Eaſadh, *a Diſeaſe*; Eritas.
Eaſgar, *a Fall*; Eror.
Fadadh [& 'ada'] *to ſtretch*; Heda.
Fearrya, & 'Earrya, *Male, Maſculine*; Arra.
Fohraich, *Wages*; Soriac. Vid. F. S. p. 22. Col. 1.
Gach, *All*; Guzia.
Gadaiche, *a Thief*; Gaichta.
Gaoi, *a Lye*; Guc, gue, Guric.
Ger, *Sower*; Garraza.
Thaire [Yaire] *Laughter*; Barri, iri.
Ghearg, *Red*; Gorria.
Gheunay, *to make*; Equin.
Ghocar [Docar] *difficult*; Gogorra.
Gigilt, *to tickle*; Kigli, Killi, Quili.
Goirrige [Oirie] *Imprudent*; Erhoa.
Iar [íar] iar, equiren, *to follow.*
Itheadh, *to eat*; Iate, *Meat*, 2 Cor. 9. 10.
Laidhir, *ſtrong*; Lodia, *fat.*
Lár, lairín, *the Earth*; Lurra, *Mat.* 5. 15. Lurraina, *Luc.* 3. 17.
Leanv, *a Child*, Leinu; *Mark* 12. 19. *Act.* 17. 28, 29.

Loit,

Loit, *a Wound, a Hurt*; Lot.
Luath, *Quick*; Lehiath.
Mala, *a Satchel*, &c. Maletas.
Maol, *and* Maodhol, *a Servant*; Mutil, Muthilla.
M-ear, *a Finger*; Erhia, *Luc.* 2. 20. 16. 24.
Meaſa, *ſmall Fruit*; Mahatſic, *Grapes.*
Mire, *Madneſs*; Erhoa.
Nagáv, *Winter*; Negua.
Nox, *which*; Noc, *when.*
Obair, *Work*; Obra.
Olan, *and* Loo, *Woull*; Ille.
Ore, *an Egg*; Arrac, arraul, arrault, &c. Lib. 11. 12.
Oſcean, *above*; Gainean, gainera, gaineco.
Pog, [Poc] *a Kiſs*; Pot. *Mat.* 26. 48.
Re, *at*; Ri.
Re, *by*; Ra.
Ris, *through*; Rez.
Sabhrios [& haibrios] *Riches*; Abraſtas.
Saleadh, *Filth*; Salſuts, *Mat.* 15. 18.
Sao'har [Saothar] *Work*; Sari, *Wages.*
Se, *Six*; Sey.
Searghtha, *dry*; Searra.
Sguaile, *a Shadow*; Itzale.
Siubhal [& Hiubal] *to walk*; Ebili.
T—obar, *and* Th—obar, *a Well*; [Ithubhri] Ithurri.
Tocceach, *Rich*; Datec, *Full*; Mat. 6, 22.
'Ua *and* 'Uadh, *a Grave*; Oca, a Bed.

Angli, Bed; *lectum vocitant, Cambrique Sepulchrum*; *Lectus enim tumuli, mortis imago ſopor.*

Audoeni. *Epigr.*

Uidhadh, [ghuydhadh] *a Prayer, Entreaty*; Othoits.

Much more might be added to theſe; not only out of the *Cantabrian*, but alſo out of the preſent *Spaniſh*; notwithſtanding the great alteration of that Language by the *Latin* and *Arabick*. Seeing then 'tis ſomewhat manifeſt, that the antient Inhabitants conſiſted of two Nations; that the *Guydhelians* were *Britons*; and that *Ninnius* and others wrote many Ages ſince an unqueſtionable Truth, when they aſſerted the *Scottiſh* Nation's coming out of *Spain*: The next thing I have to make out is, that that part of them call'd *Guydhelians*, have once dwelt in *England* and *Wales*. There are none of the *Iriſh* themſelves, that I know of, amongſt all the Writings they have publiſhed about the Hiſtory and Origin of their Nation, that maintain they were poſſeſs'd of *England* and *Wales*. And yet whoever takes notice of a great many of the Names of the Rivers and Mountains throughout the Kingdom, will find no reaſon to doubt, but the *Iriſh* muſt have been the Inhabitants, when thoſe Names were impoſed on them. There was no Name antiently more common on Rivers than *Uysk*, which the *Romans* writ *Iſca* and *Oſca*; and yet as I have elſewhere obſerved, retained in the *Engliſh*, in the ſeveral Names of *Ask*, *Esk*, *Usk*, and *Ex*, *Ax*, *Ox*, &c. Now although there be a conſiderable River of that Name in *Wales*, and another in *Devon*, yet the Signification of the word is not underſtood either in our Language, or in the *Corniſh*. Neither is it leſs vain Labour to look for it in the *Britiſh* of *Wales*, *Cornwal*, or *Armorick Britain*, than 'twould be to ſearch for *Avon*, which is a Name of ſome of the Rivers of *England*, in the *Engliſh*. The ſignification of the word in *Iriſh*, is *Water*. And as the words, *Coorn*, *Dore*, *Stour*, *Taine*, *Dove*, *Avon*, &c. in *England*, confeſs that they are no other than the *Welſh*, *Kûm*, *Dûr*, *Yſdûr*- *Tîv*, *Divi*, and *Avon*,

von, and thereby ſhew the *Welſh* to be their old Inhabitants, ſo do the words *'Uisk*, λύχ, *Kinuy*, *Ban*, *Drim*, λεχ*bia*, and ſeveral others make it manifeſt, that the *Iriſh* were antiently poſſeſſed of thoſe Places: Foraſmuch as in their Language the ſignification of the words are *Water*, *Lake*, *a great River*, *a Mountain*, *a Back* or *Ridge*, *a grey Stone*. As for the word *'Uiſg* (or *Uiſge*) it is ſo well known, that they uſe no other word at all for *Water*. And I have formerly ſuſpected, that in regard there are ſo many Rivers of that Name throughout *England*; the word might have been antiently in our Language. But having looked for it in vain in the old *Loegrian Britiſh*, ſtill retained in *Cornwal* and *Baſs-Bretagne*; and reflecting that 'twas impoſſible, had it been once in the *Britiſh*, that both they and we ſhould loſe a word of ſo common a uſe, and of ſo neceſſary a ſignification; I could find no place to doubt, but that the *Gwyddelians* have formerly liv'd all over the Kingdom, and that our Anceſtors had forced the greateſt part of them to retire to the North and to *Ireland*; in the very ſame manner that the *Romans* afterwards ſubdu'd us, and as the Barbarians of *Germany* and *Denmark*, upon the downfal of the *Roman* Power, have driven us one Age after another, to our preſent Limits. We ſee then how neceſſary the *Iriſh* Language is, to thoſe who ſhall undertake to write of the Antiquity of the Iſle of *Britain*; and by reading the firſt Section of this Book 'twill be alſo evident that 'tis impoſſible to be a complete Maſter of the antient *Britiſh*, without a competent Knowledge of the *Iriſh*, beſides the Languages of *Cornwal* and *Baſs-Bretagne*. Nor is it neceſſary for Satisfaction herein, to look farther than our common Names for a *Sheepfold* and *Milch-Cattle*. For who ſhould ever know the reaſon of calling a Sheepfold, *Kor-*

ian; although he knows *an* the latter ſyllable of the word ſignifies a *Yard* or *Fold*, unleſs he alſo knows that the *Iriſh* call a Sheep *Caor*? Or why it is that we call Milch-Cows *Gearrbeg bliſbion*, which he knows that *Bliſbuin* in the ſame Language ſignifies *it Milk*. And ſo for a great many Words which we have neither leiſure nor roomm to take notice of at preſent, nor indeed occaſion, in regard they are obvious to all Obſervers in the following Book. The next thing to be proved is, that thoſe ancient *Gwyddelians* were a Colony of thoſe Nations whom the *Romans* call'd *Galli*, or *Celtæ*. And this will alſo appear from a compariſon of both their Languages. I have obſerv'd to you how that may be done in the *Engliſh* Preface; and have no room to inſert here but the few Examples following, where the leading Words are *Celtick*, collected out of old *Latin* Books.

Allobrox. A Stranger. Vet. Com. in Juv. *Bruach* is a Country, or border of a Country, in the *Iriſh*; and *Eile* is other: ſo that *Allobrox*, was but *Eil-bruach*.

Armorici, *Maritime People*; Arimhuirich *and* Armhoirich.

Alpes, *Uplands*, *Mountainous Countries*, Servius. Q. Whether 'twas for that reaſon that the *Iriſh* have called *Scotland*, *Alban*, the Weſtern part of that Kingdom appearing to them very Mountainous.

Auſcii, *The City of Auchs in Gaſcoin*, Cæſar. Q. Whether from Water or a River of that Name.

Axona, *The River of Aiſne*; Aiſg [or Uyſq] *Water*. Aiſg, Aiſgon, Aicſon, Axona.

Bardus, *a Poet*; Baird.

Belgæ, *a People of Gaul*, Cæſar. See *Fir* and *Firbolg* in the *Iriſh* Dictionary.

Benna, a ſort of *Cart* or *Waggon*, Feſt. Ben.

Bon-

Bondineus, *An Abyss.* Bondhannach *Bottomless*, from *Bon* a Bottom; and *gan*, alias *ghan* and *dhan* without.

Bracca, *a sort of Garment.* The Highland-Plaid is still call'd *Brekan*, and is denominated from its being of various Colours.

Bulga *a Budget*; Fest. Bolg, bolgan.

Bolg saighead, *a Quiver*, Bolg Seid, *a pair of Bellows, &c.*

Cateia, *a Dart, a Spear*; Servius. Gath.

Celtæ, *the Gauls*, Cæs. Gædil, Cædil, or Keill, and in the plural according to our Dialect, Keiliet, or Keilt [now Guidhelod] *Irishmen.* And the word *Keilt* could not be otherwise written by the *Romans*, than *Ceilte*, or *Celtæ.* Neither is there room for a satisfactory Knowledge, whether 'twas not for this reason that the more Northern part of this Island was called by us *Kelidhon*, and by the *Romans Caledonia*: Or from Woods; *Keliadh* being of that signification in the *Scotish-Irish* to this Day.

Crupellarius, *a Soldier in a Coat of Mail*, one of *Cromwel's* Lobsters; Q. Whether from *Cruban*, alias *Crubell*, a Crab-fish in *Scotish* and old *Welsh*.

Divitiacus, King of the *Ædui*, *Duvtach*, was a common Name, if it be not yet so amongst the *Irish*, and 'tis doubtless the same with *Divodog* in *Ystrad Divodog*, *Glamorganshire.*

Druidæ *Wisemen*, *Augurs*, *Sooth-sayers*, Draoidhe.

Dunum, in the Names of Towns signified a Hill, as in the *Uxellodunum*, *Melloduniim*, *Neodunum*, *Vellauandunum*, *Lugdunum*, *Virodunum.*

Duhum, in the *Gædhelitin* of *Scotland*, signifies any fortified Hill; and therefore a great many of their Towns are so denominated. *Tin* and *Din* was the Word that answered to it among the *Britains*; whence *Tin Sylwy*, and *Tin Dæthwy*, in *Anglesey*, and *Dinorwick*, in *Garnarvonshire*,

out of *Din* was made the *Dinas* for a City.

Goesus, *a Champion*. Servius. Gaisgeach. *Guás*, in the *British*, is a Youth; and Gwas gwyx, *a stout Lad; a Champion.*

Leudus, *a sort of Ode among the* Gauls; Versiculos dant Barbara carmina Leudos. Venant. Fort. L. 7. C. 8. Laiodh: See *Laoi* in the *Irish* Dictionary.

Magus, in the Names of Towns, signified a *Field*. As in Magetrobia, Duromagus, *&c.* *Magh*, is a Field in the *Irish* according to their constant Orthography, though in the Anglisizing of the Names they have now changed it into *Moy*.

Matisco, the Town of *Æsion* among the *Æduí*. Cæs. *Mathuisgo*, signifies good Water; also Field-water, or standing Water.

Palla, *a sort of Garment*. Mart. Fallain, *a Mantle*.

Vercingetorix, *a General of the* Arverni. Cæs. *Fear cean go tíriús*, signifies *verbatim*, the Head Man of the Expedition.

Vergassillaunus, another Commander of the *Arverni*. *Fear go Saelan*, the Standard-Bearer. Another signification is the King's Armour-Bearer. See *Saeghlan* in the *Irish* Dictionary.

Vergobretus, says *Cæsar*, signified a chief Magistrate in the Language of the *Ædui*. *Lisgus qui summo Magistratui præerat, quem Vergobretum vocant Ædui, qui creatur Annuus, et vitæ necisque in suos habet potestatem.* Cæs. de Bell. Gall. L. 1. Now *Fear go breath*, signifies a Judge; verbatim, *the Man that Judges*. And 'twas by taking notice of this Word, that I first suspected the *Gwydhelians* to be ancient *Gauls*, a thing I see at present no reason at all to doubt of. Seeing then we find by the antient Language of the *Celtæ*, and by a great Number of the old *Gwydhelian* words, that are still extant in the present *French*, that the *Gwydhelians* came originally out of *France*; some will wonder how

how it comes to pass, that we find so many *Teutonick* or *German* Words in the *Irish*: But the reason for that was, that those People of the old *Gaul*, call'd *Belgæ*, spoke the *Teutonick*, as they do yet; and besides the *Celtæ* that came hither, and pass'd some Ages afterwards into *Ireland*, some of the *Belgæ* came also; and those (as seems probable also to the Learned *Irish* Antiquary Mr. *Roderic O Flaherty*) were the very Men they called *Firbolg*; who came according to their Tradition, into *Ireland* long before the *Scots*. Now in regard that neither the *Irish* themselves, nor any one else that I know of, have taken notice of the Northern Words in their Language; it seems not impertinent to collate some of them with the *English*, in regard the *Irish* is one of the *Teutonic* Languages, though it has antiently borrowed some Words from the *British*, and the latter Ages a great Number from the *Latin* and *French*. We have no room for supposing (unless it be in a very few Examples) that the *Irish* has borrowed these Words from the *English*; Because they are extant in the old *Irish* Manuscripts written before the Union of the two Nations. And moreover they have several *Teutonic* Words, that are not at all in the *English*. In the following Examples the leading Words are *Irish*, and the *English* those written in *Italick*.

Ait [a place] *at*; An allod, *of Old*; Aoide, *Youth*; As, *is*; Atan, (a Garland) *Hat*. Baiter, *Water*. Beirim; *to bear*. Beit, *both*. Beither, *a bear*. Buidhe [Yellow] *bay*. Briar [a Prickle] *Bryar*. Brok [a Badger] *a Brock*. Buidhean, *a Band*. Ceachter, *Either*. Ceaddaoine, *Wednesday*. Ceart, *Right*. † Cing, *King*. Clet, *Quill*, *quillet*. Knaib, *Hemp*. Belg. Kennep. Cnap †. *Knap* [i.e. a Button.] Coinne, [a Woman] *Quean*. Colbtha, *the Calf* (of the Leg). Craos, *to Carouse*. Cruadh, *Hard*. Cruth, *Curd*. Cúan, *a haven*: Scil. *caven*, *chaven*,

cbaven, haven. Cuivet, *cheat.* Quin, *when:* Scil. *quen, cbven, huen.* Cutaidh, *Cloaths:* Da, *to.* Dal, *dole:* et Dailthe, *death.* Daor, *Dear.* Dath [Colour] *a die.* Deor, *a Tear.* Divrim, *to Drive.* Dobham, *to daub:* Dom, *dum.* Dos, *Diſtle, Thiſtle.* Dorcha, *Dark.* Dre, *a Dray:* Ealog, *Weaſel.* Eadan, [the forehead] *Head.* Faileog, *Hillock.* Folau, *hollow.* Failte. *Health.* † Faol, *Wolf:* Feachan, *Germ.* Fovar, Fovradh, *Harveſt.* Foil, *while.* Fuil, Fuilleadh, *Blood.* For, *before.* Frag, Ger. Fraw, (a Woman, a Wife.) Fúath, Fuathradh, *Hate, hatred.* Gavarin, *to go.* Gavuin, *Calf.* Gearan, *a groan.* Gointe, *Wounded.* Gort, *Hurt.* † Grey, *gray.* Grodhiraran, *an Iron Crow.* I & ſagh [an Iſland] *Eye:* as Bards ey: Jodars, *towards.* Is, *if.* Layim, laighim, to *lie*, to *lig.* Leagh, *a Leech* [*viz.* a Phyſician]. Loch, *black.* Log, *a Pool*, or Pit, Germ. *Loch.* Dan. *Lock.* Lutaidhe, *lead.* Lumhan, *a Lamb.* Magadh, *mocking.* Meis, *a Meſs.* Min, *Fine.* Moid, *Oath.* Muirin, *a burden.* Nochduidhe, *naked.* Ocras, *hunger.* Oir, *for.* Olam, [to drink] *Ale.* Olan, *Wool*, Woollen. Pock, *a Back.* Readan, *a Reed.* Readh, *Ready.* Sadal, *a Saddle.* Saiv, *ſweet.* Sár [exceedingly] Germ. *Sehr.* Skian, *ys Knife.* Sciev, *ſhape.* † Skib, *a Ship.* Seachan, *ſhun.* Seadha, *a Saw.* Seal, *while.* Seith, *a Hyde.* Siavraye, *Fairies.* Sioc, *Ice.* Sligean, *a Shell.* Sneachd *and* Sin, *Snow.* Smearadh, *Beſmearing:* Soivskeal, *Goſpel.* Sread, *a Herd.* Srang, *ſtring.* Sreamh, *ſtream.* Tachailt, *to dig.* Tairiſim, *to tarry.* Tairngtheoir, *a Drawer.* Tairſigh, *a Threſhold.* Teango, *a Tongue.* Tirm, *dry.* Toirſeach, *tired.* Tiugh, *tough*, [thick.] Uvan, *an Oven.* Uaillyim, *to Howl.*

I have nothing elſe at preſent to ſay farther of the Language and Origin of the *Iriſh.* And in regard thus much, as little as 'tis, offers ſeveral notions never yet propos'd, I have choſen to publiſh

publiſh it firſt in *Welſh*. If ſome of the learned Gentlemen of our Country ſhall approve of them; 'twill be no difficulty to write them more at large in a more general Language. As for the Nation of the *Britains*, ſome better knowledge than I have had of it hitherto would be requiſite; and alſo more room to trace it to its Springs, than the narrow Compaſs of this Epiſtle permits: But leſt we come to the end of this Preface, without ſaying any thing at all of it, take what follows relating to one of the Dialects of the Kingdom of *France*, on the borders of *Spain*. Reading the *Triades* of the Iſle of *Britain*, which according to Mr. *Vaughan* of *Hengurt* were written about a thouſand Years ſince, I could not but take notice of theſe Words: *The third Silver Army of* Britain *went off with* Kaſualon *'ab* Beli *and* Gwenwynwin *and* Gwanar, *the Sons of* Nau *'ab* Nuire, *and* Arianrhod *the Daughter of* Beli. *And thoſe Men came from* Erch *and* Heledh; *and followed the* Cæſarians *with their Uncle* Kaſualon. *The place where the Men now are, is* Gaſgoigne. *Their number was one and twenty Thouſand.* Of the two other Silver Armies the Author had named before, the firſt went with *Hp-Lyidog* to *Norway*, in the time of *Gaithial*, i. Biri [an legend: G. *vab*. *Iri* ?] and the ſecond with *Helen Lyeithog* and *Maxen* [i. e. Maximus] *wledig* to *Bas Brenagne*. And becauſe that's known to have been about the Year 384, and that it ſhould therefore ſeem that the third Army went off ſtill later, and conſequently not very remote from the time of the Author; I imagined he had either miſtaken the name of the General, or that there was another *Caſwallon 'ab Beli* beſides the Prince that engaged *Julius Cæſar*. But in regard he calls the Romans *Cæſarians*, he might poſſibly (tho' the order be confuſed) mean *Caſwallon 'ab Belimaur*, *'ab Minogan*. Be that as it will, ſince part of his Relation

is

[illegible]: Namely, That an Army of *[illegible]* were sent out of this Island into *Britain Armorica*, and since the Gascons are a mix'd Language of *French* and some other, I imagined I could have spent little labour, nor Fortune in my power to look a little into their Language. Some *Welsh* and Gascon Words I found in it; but generally speaking, 'tis the *Lingua Romana*, or *Roman* I suppose miserably corrupted and mixed with *Spanish* and *Gothish*. Of the many *Welsh* and *Irish* words I took notice of in it, these following seemed the most remarkable.

Ac, *ais*: W. *Och*. *Ais* there are. *Adouzilha*, to hear; *Ymchwil*, *eschwil*, to pierce again. *Amagat*, Hab, *Mangre*: *Mangre a ieir*, &c. *Amary*, more, many. *Ara*, *arua*, Now, *yrum Arriere*, behind; in the Guipuscoan, *Dorein*, W. *arol*. *asela*, to Come; Gwreith. *Scott*. *Aige* (an olim *Aisge*?) Water, Gwydd. *Aisga*, *Oisge*, *Uisge*. And 'tis highly probable that from this word came the Latin *Aqua*. *Bargs*, to dress Hemp or Flax; *Bragio*. *Bazuca*, a meal Coffer; *Blaud*, Meal. Bayſaduro, ou Pabiſeau: Marque (ſays the *French* Interpreter) qui eſt à coté du pain lors qu'il a eſté preſſé au four. So that Pabiſeau is the *Pebez* of the *Corniſh*, or our *Pobydh*, a Baker. *Bern* (vern) An Alder Tree, *uerrn*; *Guydh*, Fern. Bernard *peſcaire*, Bernard the Fiſher. P. 1. *Piſcur*, B. *Biſgadur*. 'Tis the Gaſgoigne name of a Horn. *Berret*, a Bonnet; Guydh. *Beired*, from *Bar*, which in the Armorick, is the Head or Top; in the Cantabrian, *Burua*. *Bigar*, a Brieze, or Horſe-Fly; *Pigur*, any thing that Pricks or Stings. *Bion*, an Ox, Cow, &c. *Bey*, *Boy*, *byuch*, *byub*. *Brama*, to bellow; *Brevy*, which according to the old Orthography, was *Bremi*, and *Brema*. *Braſſat*, an armful; *Breichiad*. *Briana*, a Mite, a Hand-worm; *Brivyn* and *Privyn*, any

any little Worm. *Budel*, the Poſt to which Cattle are tied in a Cow-houſe; *Bydel*, or *Budbel*. *Cabirou*, Rafters; *Keibr*, Corn, and Arm, *Keibrou*, *Keibirow*. *Cadeno*, a Chain; *Cadwen*. *Cagal Cagaillou*; Sheeps-dung, &c. *Cagal*, *Cagleu*; in the plural Number, according to the Corniſh and Armorick *Caglou*. *Caire*, a border, *Cur*. *Cayſſal* (ys Cayſal, Scayſar) a Tuſk, a Fang, &c. *Skythyr*. *Caillbols*: *Nouſen caillbols*, we are undone; *ne yn golh óll*, we are all loſt. *Cap*. the head, top, or ſummit of any thing, as *Pen* in the *Welſh*: *Cap d'an* the end of the Year, *Pen i vluydhyn*; and hence that Walliciſm in *Nennius*, *in Capite Anni*, ſpeaking of the Wood of *Loch-Neach*. *Carrado*, a Drag full; *Carred*. *Chiu*, *chiu*, the noiſe of a Chick; *Kiu*, a Chick. *Chi*, a Dog; *Ki*: in the plural with the Armorick Britiſh, ſaying *Chichou* and *Chichet*. *Claba*, to lock; *cloi*, (*Cloiv*, *cloib*.) *Clapa*, to beat; *Clapio*. *Cranc*, a Crab; *Crane*. *Creze*, to believe; Corn. *Crez*; W. *Credy*. *Crida*, to groan; *Grydhvan*. *Cunh*, before; *Kyn*, or *Cun*. *Cura*, to dreſs or prepare, *cueirio*, alſo to beat, *Kyro* or *Curo*: *Cura les lagres*, to beat ones Eyes; *Curo i leged*. *Daban*, away; *ibant*. according to ſome from the Latin, *ab ante*. *Darno*, a Piece, *Darn*. *Dibendres* (*Divendres*) Friday; as if we ſhould ſay, *Diuener* inſtead of *Dyo Guener*. And ſo *Dijaus*, Thurſday, *Diviau*; *Dimars*, Tueſday; *Dyumaurth*; *Dimeres*, Wedneſday, *Dyumerxer*. *Dom*, a Man; *Dyn*: *Paure dóm*, a poor Fellow. (But perhaps this may be only *Dom* for *Dominus*, by way of Irony.) *El*, an Eye; *Sel* and *Sil* in the old *Britiſh*, whence our Welſh *Sily* and Armorick *Sellat*, to behold. In the *Guydhelian*, the common word for an Eye is *Súl*: And as their *Sul* is occaſionally changed into *Hul*; ſo was doubtleſs our *Sél* and *Sil* into *Hél* and *Hil*. *Eſtan*, Tin; *Iſten*. *Fay*, a Beech-Tree, *Fay*; as we find by the compound word, *Fawyd*, i. e. *Guyd-fay*, Beeches;

Beeches; for 'tis a vulgar Error to call Deal, *Fawyd*, as is uſual in *N. Wales*. *Femno*, a Woman; *i veniu*. *Flac*, weak; *lac*. *Flairou*, a ſmell; *Fleirio*, to ſmell offenſively. *Fu gairou*, Game-fire, ſo they call the Bonfires on Midſummer-Eve; a Cuſtom as well known amongſt them and the *Armorick Britons*, as in *S. Wales*: *Tan Guare*. *Fourra*, to provoke a Dog when barking or baiting, *&c.* *Herra*, *Herio*. *Garro* and *Garrow*, a Leg of Mutton, alſo a Leg of a Fowl, *&c.* *Gar* is a Leg in the *Corniſh* and *Armorick*; but ſignifies a Ham only in the *Welſh*. *Gourgourial*, excellent; *Rhagoral*: *Gorgoral* would alſo ſignify the ſame thing in the *Welſh*, from *Gor*, *valde* and *Goral*, *optimus*; but that 'tis not in uſe. *Gourret*, a dilling Pig; *Arm.* *Gudoriot*; in *Cardiganſhire*, *Cardid* and *Cardydwyn*. *Vid.* Pig. *p.* 283. *Cous*, a Bitch; *Arm.* *Kies*, *W.* *guſt*. *Grapos*, to crawl, *&c.* *Kropio*. *Graupinnia*, to ſcratch, *Skrifinio*. *Grougnaut*, the ſmalleſt fry of Fiſh; *Guraxiaut*. *Guerlhe*, ſquint-ey'd; an *q. d.* *Guyrlhyg*, crooked ſighted? *Guigna*, to wink, *Guinkio*, Q. whether from *Guingo*, to wag, or ſhake. *Langouſto*, a Lobſter; *Corn.* *Legeſt*. *Laura*, to labour, to plough, *Shavyro*. Q. whether in moſt antient Times the Latin, *Labor*, *Laboro*, &c. might not come from *Lhaur* or *Lar*, which in the *Celtick* ſignified the Earth, and whether we might not in after Ages, when ſubject to the *Romans*, borrow our *Lhavyr* from their *Labor*. *Liri* (an *Liſtri*, *Liſtri*) a Flag or Flower-de-Liz; *Eleſtr.* *Louga*, to hire; *Lhogi* and *Logi*. *Lugras*, the Eyes; *Corn.* *Lagas*. *Manat*, a handful; *Minait*. *Mandro*, a Fox; *Madin* and *Madrin*. In the *Iriſh*, *Madre ruadh* (i. e. *Red Dog*) is a Fox; and in the *French*, *Madre* is a ſubtil Fellow. *Mano*, a Sheep, *Manchuyn*, an q. *Chudun man*? *Marra*, a Ram; *Mabaren*. *Mémè*, the bleating of a Lamb; ſo in *Welſh*, *rilè*; and *mè bach*, a little Lamb. *Mèmé*, a Lamb or

[illegible]ton,

Mutton, ſo called by the Children; and ſo in *Wales*, as alſo *Be*. *Muda*, to migrate or remove; *Mudo*, or *Mydo*. *Mujel*, yellow; apply'd only to the Yolk of an Egg; and for a ſort of yellow Muſhroom. *Pic*, a Beak, Bill; *Pig*. *Pêg*, Pitch; *Pyg*. *Popou*, a Bug-bear; *Bubex*. *Qui*, a Field; *Kae*. *Raſcand*, Embers; *Ryſod*. *Raſtel*, a Rack, *Rheſcl*. *Trexa*, a Sow; *Turx*, a Hog: So the *French*, *Truis* and *Truie*, which is but the ſame word uſed for a Sow. *Triga*, to ſtay, to dwell long; *Trigo*, *hir-drigo*. *Trouneire*, Thunder; *Tranæ*.

ONE other Affinity they have with the *Britiſh*, is that the infinitive Mood of their Verbs end in *a*; as *Barra*, to betray; *Barbexa*, to ſhave; *Barrexa*, to mix; after the manner of the *Corniſh*, who ſay, *Perna*, to buy; where we ſay *Pryny*; and *Krena*, to ſhake, for *Kryny*; *Owna*, to fear, for *Ovni*, &c. and not in *r*, as the *French*. In an Heroick Poem written on an Expedition of the Nobility of that Country into *Spain*, in the Year 1365. Some of the Names of the Men are alſo ſo very like thoſe formerly uſed by the *Welſh*, and other *Britains*, that there's little room to doubt, that they are the very ſame. Ex. gr. *Mouric*, *Meyric*, and in S. Wales, *Moyric*, *Conon*, *Cynan*. *Talairan*, *Tabaiarn*. *Goirans* Corn. *Gerens*; W. *Gereint*. Ganelu, *Kyndelu* and *Kynbelu*. G'leon (and *Lleon*) *Guallon*. Guytrad, *Guerthydh*, &c. Neither can *Goudelyn*, the moſt celebrated Poet of thoſe who have written in that Language, be any other than our *Guydhelyn*; though both are probably no other than the ſame with the Latin *Vitellinus*. But as to the word *Dab*, which they commonly uſe in compound proper Names, as *Dab-Joan d' Ambres*, *Dab-Gueſclin*, &c. in regard I am ignorant of its ſignification, I ſhall not inſiſt on the conjecture that 'tis the ſame with our *-ab* or *Davydh 'ab*. —— Such Readers as are better ac-

acquainted with their Language and MSS. may ſoon ſatisfy themſelves therein. Moreover not more remote are the Names of Men from thoſe of our Nation, than are ſome names of Places that occur in the ſame Poem. As Cabanos, *Kevne*, *Kebne*. Garrgue, *Carreg*, *Kerrig*. Buel, *Bualit*. Vinnes, *Uynedh*, (Dial. Corn. *Uynez*.) Blainaco, *Blaintig*. Montaudran, *Minyth Ardbern*. Monteſquiu, *Menydh Iskaw*. Carabodza, *Caër bedw* ne *Gaer Vodach*. And whoever would conſult the writings of their Monaſteries and the Lives of their Saints, would doubtleſs meet with a great many more.

I have now little to add, but that 'tis neceſſary to caution the Reader, that no Man is obliged to regard any cenſure againſt this Book, unleſs the Gentleman that offers it, underſtands beſides *Engliſh* and *Latin*, either *Welſh*, *Armorick-Britiſh*, *Cornish*, or *Iriſh*. I offered it to ſeveral of the *London* Bookſellers in order to their publiſhing it, if they thought fit: But in regard they would not undertake it, I have printed it at my own Expence. Now, all that have been converſant at *London*, know very well, that a Book is conſtantly run down when it appears by the Title-page, that 'twas printed for the Author himſelf, and not for any of the Bookſellers: Inſomuch that 'tis very common not only in Bookſellers Shops, but alſo in ſome Coffee-houſes, to hear Men diſparage new Books, though they neither underſtand the nature nor uſe of them. None can be competent Judges of this, but Gentlemen of *Wales*, or the High-Lands of *Scotland*, or of *Ireland*: And in the cenſure of Scholars out of thoſe Countries, provided that beſides their knowledge of other Languages, they continue Maſters of their own, I ſhall always readily acquieſce. But for others that pretend to find fault themſelves, or offer the Objections of abſent Perſons, all lovers of Reaſon and

Equity

Equity will acknowledge, that there is neither neceſſity nor occaſion to regard them.

It may give ſome expence of time to ſuch as have frequent occaſions of peruſing the *Latin-Welſh* Vocabulary, if they remember that 'tis more copious after the Letter *H*, and that 'twill therefore be beſt, where there are ſynonymous *Latin* words, to conſult ſo the word that begins with any Letter thence-forward. As for the defect in the preceding Letters, you'll find how it happened in the ſecond Page of the *Engliſh* Preface.

Tit. II.

READING over when 'twas too late, the Catalogue of the Names of the Gentry, before the *Engliſh* Preface; I find my ſelf oblig'd before I conclude this Letter, to acknowledge that I have omitted the honoured Sir *Griff. Williams* of *Marl*, Bart. and alſo the names of the Seats of ſome Gentlemen in *Angleſey*, and *Carnarvonſhire*, becauſe not written in the Paper I receiv'd; but 'tis poſſible I may have another opportunity of ſupplying that defect.

As for the remainder of the Work all I can ſay is, that 'tis my deſign (by God's Permiſſion, who has been pleaſed to vouchſafe the finiſhing this) to Publiſh at leaſt one other as large as it, containing partly a Dictionary of the Hiſtories of the Kings, Princes, antient Nobility; the Towns, Caſtles, Churches and Saints; and all other very remarkable Men and Places of the *Britiſh* Nation, mentioned in antient Records. But as for the time I have been already ſo often deceiv'd in the Print-houſe; and alſo by wrong calculating my ſelf the labour required in the writing ſuch Books, that I have learned, 'tis in vain to name any time for publiſhing. In the mean time whoever is pleaſed to favour my Endeavours, by giving notice of any ſuch old Inſcriptions, as they

ſhall ſuppoſe I have not ſeen already, of to communicate the Uſe of ſome old *Welſh* Manuſcript on Parchment (or copied from Parchment) containing any ſubject not mark'd with the Letter L, in the Catalogue of the *Welſh* Manuſcripts †; as he may do a publick Service by communicating what may be fit to be preſerved from Oblivion; however he will at the leaſt ſhew a Civility to be gratefully acknowledg'd, the remainder of his Days, by

† Vid. L. p. 254.

Your Faithful Servant,

E. L.

Numb.

ſion; *Maurice* and *Fcarfeaſa Conry*, two near Relations of the ſame Surname and Family with the preſent poſſeſſor of their Labours; and *Cucoirighe* (or *Peregrine*) *O Clerighe*. The work is approved, and recommended to the Preſs, by ſeveral of their Superiors: And the Reader will preſently have my Conjecture at the reaſon for its being drop'd, and continuing ſtill in Manuſcript. As it now appears, it is drawn up in two thick Volumes in *Quarto*; whereof the former begins A. M. 2527, and ends A. C. 1171. In the front of this part we have the forementiond Subſcriptions of the Collectors and Licenſers; and it ſeems to be as entire as (in the Year 1636,) when they hoped to have had it publiſh'd with thoſe uſual Accoutrements. The other Volume, before it reach'd its preſent Owner, has fallen into worſe hands; having been rob'd of the Tranſactions of more than a whole Century of Years. For, inſtead of taking its riſe where the former breaks off, we find nothing here before 1335, whence the Thread is afterwards ſpun out to the Year 1609.

J. Lynch. 4. A choice Collection of Flowers, gather'd out of ſeveral of the moſt Authentick Annals of the Kingdom, by the judicious Mr. *John Lynch*, and written with his own hand. They begin at the Year 1200, and are continued to 1513 inclusive. The Collector was a Perſon of that accuracy of Skill (and niceneſs of Taſte) in the Hiſtories of *Ireland*, that the Reader may reſt aſſur'd that his Calculations are exact; and that no matters of any great Moment have eſcaped his notice.

OFlaherty 5. The ſame we may promiſe our ſelves from the like Abſtract of Annals drawn up by (*Lynch*'s great Friend and Admirer) the late learned Mr. *O Flaherty*; whoſe Minutes begin at 1187, and end with 1327. Theſe are a few looſe papers of that Gentleman's own Hand-writing, and ought to be preſerv'd with due reſpect; ſince we all know

know with what a ſcrupulous Zeal he endeavour'd to aſcertain its *own Time* to every Occurrence *under the Sun*.

6. I have already had occaſion to mention the old *Judicia Cœleſtia* and other Law-Books of this Iſland: And Mr. *Conry* can furniſh out a very large Addition to this Stock. He has the Deciſions or Reports of no fewer than Thirty-three of our antient *Dempſters*; the oldeſt whereof are judgments given in the firſt Century after our Saviour's Incarnation, and the youngeſt in the Tenth. For ſome of theſe he acknowledges himſelf to be indebted to Mr. *P. Mahon*, the preſent worthy Dean of *Elphin*. Reports.

7. He has a pretty Voluminous Book (containing no fewer than 957 pages in *Quarto*) of *Collectanea* out of the famed *Liber Lecanus*; which, as he firſt inform'd me, had its Name from *Lecane* (a noted Seat of Hereditary Antiquaries) in the County of *Sligoe*. It ſeems to want few of the Contents of that venerable Repoſitory of our Primitive Records; and the reſt appear to be rather tranſcrib'd than Epitomiz'd: So that this may, in a good meaſure, ſupply the deplorable Loſs which our Hiſtorians have ſuſtain'd by that Robbery which carryed off the Original. Liber Lecanus.

8. From this worthy Informer I likewiſe learn'd that Father *Hugh Ward* (or *Vardæus*, quoted often with reſpect by Archbiſhop *Uſher*) was deſcended from the Houſe of *Bally Ward* (where was ſeated another antient Clan of *Iriſh* Poets) in the Country of *Tyrconnel*: And theſe Gentlemen deriv'd their *patronymic* Surname from the appellative *Bard*; the labial Letters (of B. F. M. P. and V.) being often interchangeably uſed in the Language of our old Natives. This Writer was a *Franciſcan* Fryar at *Louvaine*; where he wrote his poſthumous Treatiſe, intitled, *Diſſertatio Hiſtorica de S. Rumoldi patria, quam* Hiberniam *eſſe ſcriptorum* con- H. Ward.

ang. 8 demonstratur. It was publish'd (4°. *Lovan.*) about a Year after the untimely Death of its Author; who dy'd in the Year 1635, when he was engag'd in (a much more weighty and laborious Undertaking) a general History of all the Saints of *Ireland*: Which was a while proceeded in by his Countryman and Collegue, *J. Colganus*. In order to provide himself with materials sufficient for such a Fabrick, he had (some Years before) sent *Mich. O Cleri* hither, as a Factor in Church-Antiquities: But that Missionary seems to have exceeded his Commission, and to have traffick'd chiefly with Men conversant in the secular parts of our History. This produced those Annals of his, and his three Fellow-Masters, just now mention'd; which (as we have already seen) were not perfected till the Year after the decease of this their chief Patron and Supporter. Here was one reason for the failure of those Annals in the honour hoped for by the Compilers; and Mr. *Flaherty* has assign'd another, which I need not repeat. However, the performance of these Associates found a kind Acceptance (as I have elsewhere obsery'd) with *Colgan* and *Lynch*; which is a sufficient Recommendation of their pains to all future searchers into the Authentick Histories of this Nation. I cannot but here take notice of the good Services done to this Kingdom, by *Tho. Dempster*'s robbing us of our *Irish* Saints, and transporting them (by scores) into his own *Albanian* Territories. This rais'd a just resentment in the Antiquaries of *Ireland*; who forthwith betook themselves to Arms, and march'd out in Troops for the recovery of their stoln Goods. That the *Scoti* of antient Times, famed for Sanctity and Learning, were (all of 'em) *Irishmen* has been clearly prov'd by our Author *Ward*, *Lynch*, and others: Who have also occasionally illustrated a great many darker Passages in our oldest Historians.

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